The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,441—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 3 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Canal Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

MAHRATTA (S.S.) will leave BOMBAY on the 26th February for LONDON, where passengers can transfer at Company's expense to S. S. ALMORA for LONDON.

Saloon passage money ..... Rs. 500
Second Class Do. ..... „ 350

Almora carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th February 1879.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED once every four weeks from KURRACHEE for PORT SAID, calling at ADEN, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month :—

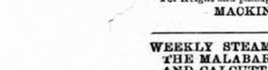
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Date.
AGRA	1907	200	C. Hasman	13th March 1879.
PATNA	1780	200	J. Avern ...	10th April 1879.

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



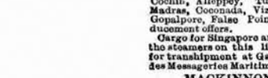
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,033 Tons, 350 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, on SATURDAY, the 22nd February 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Tellicherry, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, Pallore Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the ORIENTAL, 1481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. A. Starratt, on THURSDAY, the 20th February, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, LINGA, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. ORIENTAL, 1481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. A. Starratt, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 27th February 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. D'Dougherty, on MONDAY, the 24th February 1879, at 10 a.m. calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of *each Month*,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Aden	Rs. 230	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wines	Without food.
Suez	260	220	60		
Port Said	280	240	90		
Jaffa	400	300	120		
Beyrout	425	320	125		
Cyprus	450	350	130		
Messina	500	340	140		
Naples	500	340	140		
Leghorn	500	340	140		
Genoa	500	340	140		
Marseilli	550	350	145		

Children under 8 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at the time day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

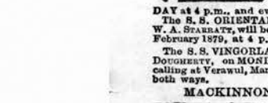
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES.

S. S. MACEDONIA,
CAPTAIN JAS. LAIRD.



THIS Steamer will sail on the 26th February for the above ports.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SPEKE HALL,
CAPTAIN BRAND, 2,700 Tons Register, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE above Steamer will sail on the 5th March.

She is one of the latest additions to the Line. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
(s) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	24th Feb.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	3rd March
(s) MALWA	2935	450	P. S. Tomlin	4th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(s) MIRZAFORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
— CATHAY	2982	400	R. T. Dundas	31st do.
(s) NEPAUL	3636	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.
— TRAVANCORE	1909	350	W. Barratt	14th do.
(s) HYDASPES	2864	450	D. Remmoldson	21st do.
— BANGALORE	1063	300	E. G. Stead	28th do.
(s) BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	5th May.
— THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	12th do.
s) SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breese	19th do.

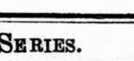
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 8th February 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	4th March 1879.
NIZAM	2725	460	A. R. Barlow	18th March.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	1st April.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	15th do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	29th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 8th February 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

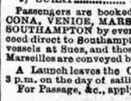
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	28th Feb. 1879
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 8th February 1879. Superintendent.

LONDON *VIA* HAVRE.
TO SAIL ON THE 5TH MARCH.



THE New Steamer SCOTLAND, 1,694 Tons, classed 100 A. 1 at LLOYD'S, built specially for the East India Trade.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

BOMBAY to HAVRE ..... Rs. 450
Do. LONDON ..... „ 500

Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

KING, KING & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th February 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S.S. DIANA, Captain G. Cattich, on the 25th Feb. 1879.
S.S. TEBE, Captain —, on the 25th March 1879.

Rates of Passage money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 275	„ 140
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars pply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. SPEKE HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of 31 CASES MACHINERY, ex Steam Ship BENARTY, marked S. S. in a diamond, are requested to TAKE DELIVERY, for the Machinery will be sold to pay freight and other expenses.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents s. s. Benarty.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MANDVIE SPINNING, WEAVING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING of CREDITORS of the above Company will be held at 3 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of February instant, at the Company's Mill premises at Elphinstone Bridge, when all Creditors of the Company are particularly requested to be present.

By order of the Directors,

RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1879.

DR. JELOVITZ,

HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONER,

HAS REMOVED To No. 10, HORNBY ROW, FORT.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS, ON SALE BY TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.

JUST RECEIVED,
FINEST MUSCATEL RAISINS,
in handsome boxes,
at, each, Cash Rs. 1-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

COOPER.

FROM the celebrated COOPER COMPANY, London.
Quarts per dozen, Cash Rs. 5-8.
Pints do. do. „ 3-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

Have long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash Rs. a.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each	1 8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's muster, per box of 100	1 12
Do. do. do. 250	4 0
Dindiguls and Havannahs, box of 100	2 0
Do. do. box of 250	4 8
Treacher's own muster, do. 100	2 4

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH PAVILION, ESPLANADE.

PROPRIETORS—Messrs. NORTON, HENNICKE AND KING.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, FEB. 20.

THE LAST APPEARANCE BUT TWO
OF
PROFESSOR HENNICKE
AND THE
FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS.

REDUCED PRICES.

First Class .....Rs. 2 | Second Class.....Rs. 1
Third „ .....As. 8 | Fourth „ .....As. 4

Reserved seats at SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8 ; commence at 9.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22,
FAREWELL MATINEE,
FOR SCHOOLS, FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.

Arrangements can be made with the Proprietor of the *Appollitior* Press, 13, Sassoon Building, Elphinstone Circle.

AND
ALL SHOULD SEE
FATIMA,
THE LATEST LONDON SENSATION,
ON EXHIBITION from 8 till 11 P.M.
ADMISSION—ANNAS 4.

FOR SALE,

A handsome double-seated newly built English BROUGHAM, of the latest pattern, and just received from Morgan and Co. of Long Acre, expressly built to order, and suitable either for one or a pair of horses. Price Rs. 2,250. Open to an offer.

A set of new Silver-mounted English-made FOUR-IN-HAND HARNESS. Price Rs. 650.

Double sets of new Silver-mounted English-made HARNESS. Price Rs. 300 each.

Information regarding the SALE or PURCHASE of CARRIAGES and HORSES can be obtained on applying to the undersigned at their establishment in Girgaum.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

READY-MADE CLOTHES, FOR GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN,

MADE TO ORDER IN VIENNA AND PARIS, EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

S. GREENBLATT & Co.

BEG to notify that they have imported direct from Vienna and Paris a splendid assortment of elegant and fashionable Clothes, such as have never been seen before in India.

The assortment consists of—
Dress suits of best black Cashmere.
Frock-coats and Waist-coats of the best quality and very latest fashion.
Office suits, in a variety of shades and texture.
Single and double-breasted Coats.
Dressing Gowns and Morning suits.
White Waist-coats for full dress.
Children and boys suits in a very large variety and at all prices.

Any Gentleman wishing to have his clothes made to order can obtain the same within 15 days from the date of giving the order, as the measurement will be sent to Vienna by first-going Mail, and we guarantee a perfects fit.

S. G. has now 20, being in direct communication with the largest and most fashionable establishments in Vienna and Paris, and thus saving a large commission and other expenses, are in a position to offer their goods 25 per cent. cheaper than usually sold in Bombay, while they guarantee them to be superior to anything that has been imported into India. An inspection is invited.

S. GREENBLATT & Co.,
33, Meadow Street, Bombay. Merchant Tailors.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p. m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Thomas Blaney, Esq., will move, "That His Excellency the Governor be requested by the Chairman to open the Tulsi Water Works."

2. Sanction to be asked to the arcading over the foot-path in front of house No. 2, Rampart Row, by Mr. E. D. Sassoon, on payment by him at the rate of Rs. 45 per square yard for the use of land to be so built over.

3. Sanction to be asked to the refund of Rs. 20 to Mr. Salley Hoosein for advertising sale of ground to him at Mazagon Road, the sanction of the Corporation being unnecessary.

4. Sanction will be asked to the following grants from surplus cash balance:—Rs. 322 for cost of Office Furniture, Refund Department Town Duties Collection ; Rs. 1,000-5-11 for purchase of slab-stones from Messrs. Heptoola and Co. on account of road repairs ; Rs. 1,490 for payment to Messrs. Ramdeen Vachi Ghandi who were contractors for the supply of carts and bullocks in 1878, and to whom that amount was due when they handed over the 51 carts of the Road Department in the end of the year.

5. Resolution of the Town Council, recommending the Corporation to memorialise Government, praying that in the New Port Trust Act provisions may be made empowering the Corporation to return two or more of its members as members of the Port Trust.

6. Letter from Government No. 75 of 1879, stating that the address of condolence from the Corporation to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen and Empress has been forwarded to the Government of India for transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State. Ditto, No. 534 of 1879, forwarding copy of a communication from the Government of India, stating the address has been forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India for submission to Her Imperial Majesty.

Copy of the address will be laid on the table.

7. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, stating that Mr. Cunmoo Bullman, not having succeeded in obtaining the private land necessary for the carrying out of the agreement for the removal of the encroachment made by the Fakir in the Victoria Gardens, prays sanction to wall off a pathway to the Tomb and through the Gardens.

By Order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 19th February 1879.

NOTIFICATION.

Marine Department, Bombay Castle, 19th February, 1879.

THE following Notice (No. 10), issued by the Chief Marine Survey Department under the Government of India, is republished for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 10.)
INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.
COAST OF ORISSA.
ALTERATION IN POSITION AND IMPROVEMENT OF POOREE PORT LIGHT.

The following information, relating to the LIGHT NOW EXHIBITED at POOREE, has been received from the Officiating Commissioner of Orissa :—

The light is a fixed white light, elevated 44 feet above high water, and should be visible in a clear weather from a distance of 10 miles.

The lantern is placed on a stone pedestal built into the parapet wall of the roof of the Circuit House at Pooree ; the top of the lantern is 33 feet above the ground.

The pedestal is situated 970 yards N. E. ½ E. from the flagstaff. Both the Circuit House and pedestal are coloured white.

The illuminating apparatus consists of six oil lamps arranged round a hexagonal reflector.

Position : Latitude, 19° 48' 0" N. ; Longitude, 85° 49' 10" E.

NOTE.—The lantern formerly exhibited on the eastern yard arm of the flagstaff is discontinued.

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON, Chief Civil Assistant,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 14th February 1879.

This Notice affects the following :—
British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 829, 70a ; and East India Light List for 1879.
Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 1172, 15c, 103c ; Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 466 ; and Light List for 1878.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a Gentleman. Please apply to "M. D.," care of this Office.

ENGLISH NURSE WANTED, to take charge of Three Children (with Ayah to assist her), with prospect of going Home in a year. Apply to Wm. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A GENTLEMAN can have BOARD and RESIDENCE with a family in the Fort, airy spot, Rs. 60 per month. Address F. H., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, AIRY OFFICES, Dwelling places, and Show Rooms. For further information apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.—HARDMAN'S FINE OLD WAVERLEY WHISKEY. Cash Price Rs. 19 per dozen. THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.

BREAKFAST CLARET, a good sound Wine imported by us from Bordeaux, per doz. Rs. 10. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Rampart Row.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, THOMSON and TAYLOR'S Special Blend, unsurpassed as a Mild and Mellow Whisky, Rs. 23 per dozen.

TO BE SOLD, SINGLE POLE TENT. Can be seen at the Wellington Pier, Apollo Bunder. Price Rs. 250. Apply to GREAVES, COTTON & Co.

A BAY AUSTRALIAN GELDING, 5 years, 15-2 high, with black points, sound, a pleasant hack and good fencer, up to 15 stone, goes in all harness. Price Rs. 900. Apply to SCOTT and Co., V. S., Girgaum.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in cut, at Pearse's, 13 Annas per lb.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET :
St. Julien Medoc ;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 5-12.

CLARET :
Bordeaux ;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 5-12.

CLARET :
Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 12-8.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-4.

CLARET :
Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 15-8.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET :
Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET :
Chateau La Rose ;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Margaux ;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 31.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 16-8.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd. ....Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. .... „ 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE AND SELECT INDIAN TEAS.
DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN PLANTERS.

SMALL Consignments of Tea from Mr. RICHARD BALLARD, of Nassau, Mr. DAVID MALONEY, late of Holta, Mr. PEACHY, of Byjnath, and from other Kangra Valley Plantations.

In Tin Boxes at Rs. 2, 1-12, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4, 1, 14 As. and 12 As. per lb.

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
M. MORTON & CO.,

BEG to announce to the Public and Constituents of the late M. MORTON & Co. that they have purchased the Good-Will, Measure-Books, &c., of the Firm, and are carrying on Business in the same premises.

D. & Co. trust by strict attention to business and promptitude in execution of all orders entrusted to their care to merit a share of public patronage.

SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
25, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, comprising 132 descriptions, which being all made at their own Manufactory permits them to offer them to the public at much cheaper rates than other firms, who obtain them through Agencies.

Twelve years' experience of the climate has assisted them in making Watches most adapted and suitable for India.

From their large stock they specially recommend the following —

THEIR Rs. 50 SILVER LEVER WATCH, in either open face, half hunting, or hunting case, in sizes to suit either Ladies or Gentlemen.

THEIR Rs. 75 SILVER LEVER WATCH, in extra strong and durable case, with Gold hinges, compensation balance, and hair spring Breguet.

THEIR Rs. 110 SILVER KEYLESS WATCH, in beautifully finished case, with Gold hinges and Gold winding nut.

The above Watches can also be had in Gold cases, either open face, half hunting or hunting, at Rs. 150, 200, and 250, respectively.

THEIR Rs. 40 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, Patent Lever Escapemen.
THEIR Rs. 60 FINE SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do.
THEIR Rs. 60 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do. Extra large size,

These Watches are guaranteed good Time-keepers ; strong and serviceably made to suit the roughest work, being specially adapted for Railway employés.

The excellence of all the above Watches has been universally recognised and approved of, and our sales of them increase from year to year.

F. L & Co. also beg to draw attention to their large stock of cheap Silver Watches in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, Patent Lever Escapement, all excellent time-keepers, guaranteed for one year, at Rs. 25, 27, 30, 35, 40, and 45.

German Silver Keyless Watches, known as Soldiers' Watches, at Rs. 18, 20, 22, and 25.

Further details can be seen in our Catalogue, sent post free on application to all parts of India.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.,
(Aux Villes de France,)
BOMBAY.

LADIES who are in the habit of sending home for their dresses will find that by ordering them at MEIFFRE NEVEU & Cie. they have all the advantages of fashionable making and materials, perfect fit and reasonable prices, without all the difficulties of delayed communication with home dress-makers, who impose their own tastes and selections, and whose inexperience of India causes their dresses very often to be unsuitable for a hot climate.

Samples in the greatest variety. Estimates, plates and descriptions on application.

This department, lately increased by important improvements, is constantly kept under a staff of four Dress-makers especially engaged from time to time from the first Paris and London houses.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The information contained in this notice is to be carefully considered, to be noted in the Sailing Directions, and compared with the Chart when the ship is navigating the parts to which it refers.

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE.
[No. 12.]
RED SEA.
JIDDAH HARBOUR.

THE following directions for Jiddah Harbour and its approaches have been compiled by Commander W. J. L. Wharton, H. M. S. *Paven*, and are adopted to the survey made under the direction of that officer in 1877.*

[*All Bearings are Magnetic. Variation* 4°30' *Westerly in* 1878.]

Jiddah, the sea-port of Mecca and distant from it 60 miles in a W. ½ N. direction, is one of the most considerable places on the shores of the Red Sea ; it is in the province of the Hedjaz situated in a low, sandy, and extensive plain, in front of a range of hills 7 miles distant from the sea, the land in the interior being considerably higher and of a mountainous character.

The town of Jiddah, with its minarets being white, has an imposing effect from the sea ; it is enclosed by a wall half-a-mile square, with small towers at intervals, and the angels towards the sea are commanded by two forts, with about ten embrasures each, but there are few guns mounted. In the north fort is the prison ; the south forms in two octagons joined, and in the northern part of the fort, which is the smaller octagon, stands the flagstaff.

There are three entrances to the town on the seaside, of which the southern is the principal one, and leads into the main bazaar. The northern gate is the most convenient for communication with the consulates, but is seldom or ever opened after dark. There is also a gate on each of the other sides ; that on the south is seldom opened ; the northern one is common to all ; and to the east is the Meccs gate, through which, however, Europeans are at present permitted to pass.

On the north side are six old windmills, near which is an extensive tomb, said to be that of Eve, 50 cubits long by 12 broad. The streets are very narrow and irregular, and the houses are mostly composed of coralline limestone, some of the new ones being large and well built.

The population of Jiddah was estimated, in the year 1877, at 30,000, of which number 14,000 were Arabs, 14,000 Africans (negroes), and 2,000 natives of Hindustan. About 40,000 pilgrims are said to pass through annually.

Jiddah is, in some degree, the main port of trade between Arabia, India, Egypt, and Africa ; many of its merchants are enterprising and wealthy. It is a regular place of call for the Egyptian mail steam vessels from Suez, and of the British India Steam Navigation Company's vessels.

In 1875 there entered the port of Jiddah 205 steam vessels, representing a gross tonnage of 179,489, and 20 sailing vessels, representing 13,153 tons. Of the steam vessels 93 were British, and the sailing vessels were all British.

In 1875 the exports were valued at £394,300, and consist of coffee, gums, mother of pearl shells, hides, and skins. The imports were valued at £1,712,000, and consisted chiefly of wheat, barley, dates, and tobacco.

Consul.—Jiddah is the residence of a British Consul, and a Vice-Consul.

Supplies.—There is an extensive bazaar well supplied with meat, fruit, vegetables, and ghee. Coals may generally be bought.

Water is scarce. The annual rainfall is limited to a few showers which fall during the months of December and January, when the numerous cisterns and reservoirs, owned by private individuals, become filled, and form the stock in store for the year. During the pilgrim season water is of a fabulous price.

Landmarks.—The landmarks for Jiddah are not easy for a stranger to distinguish. The hills at the back of the great plain extending from the town are so rugged and uneven, that it is difficult to identify the peaks.

Saddle hill, the most conspicuous mountain, is in a back range, and is usually obscured by haze in the summer. The town, however, can generally be seen from a position outside the outer dangers, if in or near its latitude. Bearings of the town will suffice to lead a ship into the vicinity of the shoals.

Jebel Ruwadid.—The hill in the range to the north of Jiddah that shews most to the left on approaching from the south, and is the termination of some spurs running to the West from the back mountains, is named Ruwadid, and is the mark to lead inside the Rocky bank, but is frequently obscured by mist.

Jebel Yemeniyah, or the Sugarloaf, a conical hill in the second range behind the town, from which it bears S. by N, distant 8 miles. It is the hill most used as a mark in these directions, and may be recognised by getting the town on an East or N. E. bearing, when it will be the nearest remarkable cone behind the house.

Jebel Hadhur, or Ad-dar (or the Saddle hill), is the highest and most remarkable of the near hills, and, as the loftier range behind Mecca is seldom visible, it is generally the highest land to be seen. It shews as a double-peaked hill, with a saddle between, is 2,700 feet high, and bears East,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 19TH FEB. 1879.

CONSOLS in London yesterday closed at 96½, a recovery of ⅛; French Rentes were unaltered at 112½; 4 per. cent Rupee Paper at 74½ and 4½ per cent. 80.

COPPER in London was dull with a decline of 2s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon; Cochin Cocoanut Oil was unchanged, Ceylon £1 lower. In Seeds an advance of 6d. per quarter is quoted in Bombay Linseed and 3d. in Ferozepore Rapeseed. Silesian Spelter is quoted 5s. per ton higher.

A payment into the Bank of England yesterday of £300,000 is advised.

From Manchester we learn that the Piece Goods Market remains quiet but steady, Reuter's quotations being the same in every respect as on Friday last. The statement of the shipments of Piece Goods and Yarns from England for India, during the fortnight ending on the 15th instant, shows extremely light supplies of all descriptions both for Bombay and Calcutta.

COTTON in Liverpool continues very dull, the sales yesterday being only estimated at 6,000 bales against imports of 18,000. Mid. Orleans is quoted 1-16d. per lb. lower, and other spot quotations are unchanged. For Surat arrivals Reuter gives no report, but private advice say "no buyers." From New York, yesterday's telegram quotes ready Mid. Uplands unchanged at 9⅞ cents., but futures are 1-32d. lower, May shipment being now 10 cents. per lb. The receipts at the ports continue very heavy, the following being the comparison to date:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Tuesday's Receipts	29,000	17,000	18,000
Four days' ,, ...	80,000	60,000	48,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	3,654,000	3,420,000	3,453,000

At the usual Weekly Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon, no change was made in rates of discount and interest.

EXCHANGE.—The Market has remained firm at yesterday's top quotations, but as usual on Wednesday very little fresh business has been done, operators on both sides preferring to await the result of the biddings for Council drafts in London to-day. The general idea seems to be that the average will be about 1s. 7¼d. per Rupee, in which case we ought not to see much alteration here for the remainder of the Mail. Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 49 13-16d. per oz., and while some private messages give this rate, others quote 49¼d. Closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 5-16d.	per Rs.	
Do. 6 months' sight.....	1s. 7⅛ to 11-16d.	,,	
Credits, 4 ,, ,, ...	1s. 7¼d.	,,	
Documents, 4 ,, ,, ...	1s. 7 11-16d.	,,	
France 3 ,, ,, ...	2-07	,,	
Sovereigns each	Rs. 12-5		

Business has been done in Gold to-day at Rs. 19-8, an advance of 1 anna per tola. On Calcutta we have not heard of any fresh business, and we repeat yesterday's quotations of ¼ per cent. premium for demand and 1¼ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet, but firm. Fours we quote at Rs. 94½; New Fours-and-a-half Rs. 99¼ to Rs. 99⅞.

SHARES.—The Market has been somewhat firmer all round to-day, and any movements in values have been in favour of sellers. Bank of Bombays have recovered 1 per cent., closing at Rs. 657½, Colaba Land shares are Rs. 15, Borar Press Rs. 10 higher. In Mill Companies a decidedly firmer tone is apparent, and we note a rise of Rs. 100 in Alliances, Rs. 25 in Jewraz Balloo, Madras United, Manockjee Petit, and Morarjee Goculdass, Rs. 20 in Great Eastern, Rs. 15 in Oriental, and Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey. Bombay Burmah-Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 25 higher.

COTTON has been very depressed to-day, and we have not heard of a single transaction of any importance. For future delivery sellers have not yet shown any disposition to reduce their prices, although the squeeze for ready Cotton is evidently over, and except for the higher classes, February delivery is not worth more than March. The arrivals into the up-country Markets, we are glad to say, are steadily increasing, and the receipts here yesterday were 5,800 bales, the largest day of the season, so that there is some promise of more active business at an early date. From Broach we hear that there was a slight shower of rain last night, but not to an extent to do any damage to the crops. Small sample lots of this description arrived here to-day and the quality is very favourably spoken of. Closing quotations are:—

F. G. F. Hinguughaut,	ready	Rs. 206	per Candy	
Good Broach	March	204	,,	
Good Oomra	ready	192	,,	
Good ,,	March	188	,,	
F. G. F. ,,	ready	182	,,	
,, ,,	March	181	,,	
G. F. ,,	ready	177	,,	
,, ,,	March	176	,,	

SEEDS.—Linseed is in active request, and for the small lots now arriving, there are buyers at Rs. 6-6¾. Rapeseed is firm at Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14, and for New Guzerat April delivery the dealers ask Rs. 7-2 per cwt. Gingelly is in request at Rs. 41½ per candy for best White.

FREIGHTS are, if anything, a shade steadier, but there is not much doing. For ready shipment by steamer to Liverpool 25s. is now asked and 27s. 6d. for later loading. By sail 22s. 6d. continues the rate, and the Knight Companion has booked 1,000 tons at that for March loading. For the Adriatic ports 37s. 6d., payable here, is the current rate.

PIECE GOODS have been very quiet owing to the Hindu holiday, and there is no special change to notice.

COALS are quiet, and unsltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. s.	Rs.
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	50 p.s.	657½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India.	37,500	£25	£12-10	6 do	109

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	4,000	2,000	all	15 p.s*	755
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	100
Masagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	90 p. s.	550
Fortlanning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400*	all	15 p.s.	185

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	50
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	415	25 p.s.	15
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	900
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,150
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	60
Bhowmaggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	all	40 p.s.	800
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	650
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	50
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.s*	4
Colabs S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	40
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	700
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	500
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	1,000	all	35 p.s*	310
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	400	..	375
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	15
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	30 p.s*	710
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	660
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	475
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	525
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	30 p.s*	650
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	450
Madras Spinning	500	1,250	all	Nil.	400
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,025
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	5
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,300	500	all	25p.s*	15
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	950
Morarjee Spinning	1,040	1,000	all	30 p.s*	950
Mungeshpore S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	145
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	30 p.	500
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	—	10
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	5
Nuraey P. and W. Co...	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	10
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	540
Prince of Wales Spinning	1,000	1,350	75	..	300
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	700
Soondercas Spinning ..	680	1,000	all	75 p.s.	490
Do do, 1 Mortgage	300	1,000	135	p.s.	185
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	600
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.s.	500

* For Share or the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s.	1,625
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p. s.	3,000
Bombay Gas Company...	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	66
Bombay Saw Mills Co...	600	1,000	all	—	30
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Limited	500	500	300	35 p. s.	190
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	15 xd
Prince of Wales Insurance Company.....	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,000
Thacker and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	..	103
Teacher and Co.	1,200	500	all	62½ p. s.	650
Vicgas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	p. ct	190

MINT AND CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st Jan. 1879:—

Circles of Issue.	Whole amount of notes in circulation.	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta.	58438775	6538317	3772798	10311525
Madras	11335560	11086270	794000	12780670
Bombay	33449970	7633251	6119174	13752425
Allahabad...	6074210	6604330	...	6604330
Lahore	4583960	3361180	...	3361180
Calicut	1658535	1721995	20060	1741995
Cocanada....	2051925	2217945	75000	2292945
Nagpore....	1170251	2821670	...	2821670
Kurrachee..	2537760	2748915	60700	2809615
Akola	597796	1175120	...	1075120
Total.....	121497645	50703893	10841582	61551475
Invested in Govt. Securities under Sec. 17 of the Act.				59946170
GRAND TOTAL.....Rs				121497645

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP XENIA, 1,174 tons, Captain N. E. Reynolds, with sail to-day for Diamond Island, in ballast.

THE SHIP JAMES G. PENDLETON, 937 tons, Captain W. V. Nichols, will sail to-day for Elephant Point, in ballast.

MESSRS. R. RUBATINO AND Co's s. s. AUSTRALIA, 1,342 tons, Captain F. Bozzoni, which arrived in harbour on the 18th inst. from Genoa, brought the following cargo:—From Bordeaux—4,747 cases and 2 barrels brandy, 442 packages wine, 20 cases olive oil, 1 case medicine, 43 cases champagne, 40 cases vermouth, 8 drums oil, and 9 packages sundries. From London.—16 bales twist, 51 cases cologne, 188 pigs lead, 75 bottles quick silver, 14,480 casks spelter, 63 cases provision, 60 packages papers, 35 packages sundries, 500 cases candles, 350 kegs red lead, 54 cases oilmanstores, 210 cases brass, 9,187 bars and 6 bundles iron, and 180 cases copper. From Marseilles.—73 casks lead, 1 packages piecegood, 39 cases glassware, 25 cases champagne, 1 case boots, 85 cases vermouth, 4 cases papers, and 32 packages sundries. From Genoa.—51 packages wine, 18 cases piecegoods, 36 packages apples, 9 cases glassware, 50 cases sardins, 4 cases cigars, 25 cases vermouth, 278 barrels cement, and 38 packages sundries. From Leghorn.—6 cases olive oil, 1 barrel wine, and 3 packages sundries. From Naples.—10 bales papers, and 36 cases wine. From Port Said.—3 bales piecegoods, 10 bales cotton, and 100 barrels sellarus. From Aden.—64 packages gum, 2 cases honey, 1 case wax, and 67 casks lead.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEMER.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, 1,403 tons, Captain W. W. Fentiman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia with general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Southampton, Mr. Mayne, Mr. Carter, Mrs. Holt and family, and Mr. Tilham. For Venice, 64 Sir S. Wilson, and son, Mr. and Miss Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Finlay and family, Mr. Fairfax Mr. Mort, and Mr. Lindley. For Bombay, Mr. Hallan, Mr. Beory, Mr. Buxton, Mrs. O'Connor, Mr. A. Bayley, and Mr. Brown.

DEPARTURE OF THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL.

THE HALL LINE S. S. TRENTHAM Hall, 1,358 tons, Captain J. C. Shaw, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Maynard, and infant Mrs. Hammond and infant, Mrs. Cousins and infant, Lieut. and Mrs. Matt and infant, Captain Brooks, Captain and Mrs. Hays, Mr. D. G. Gordon, Mr. Dunckley, Mr. Elliot. Mr. John Clarkson, Mr. Geo. DAWSON, Mr. T. Sweeney, and Mr. Waterman.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
19	Khiva (s)	Lee	Suez, Feb 7.
	Tanjore (s)	Fentiman	Melbourne, Jan 25.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Rio Daur (s)	Andrado	Mozambique.
19	Co. anga	Joscelyn	Akyab.
	Blairgowrie	Dark	Calcutta.
	Trentham Hall (s)...	Shaw	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship James G. Pendleton, Nichols, to Elephant Point.
Ship Xenia, Reynolds, to Diamond Island.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Ethiopia, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Mahratta, to Zanzibar.
Steamer Australia, to Genoa.
Steamer Premita, to Trieste.
Steamer Speke Hall, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
14 Peshawur (s) ..... White ..... Southampton. Jan 9.
Star of Rin..... Coulter ..... London, Oct 31.
Tam O Shanter ..... Soule ..... Liverpool, Nov 4.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 14.—Steamer Nankin and Cyrene. Ships Padisha, Duntrune and Ganges. Barques Annie, Yvonne et Marie and a Barque (showed H K D P).

PASSENGERS.

Per Peshawur—Capt and Mrs Phillips, two Misses Campbell, 2 Misses Combe, Miss Hub and Mr Walton, Mr Mead, Mr Robinson, Mr Robinson, Miss Court, Mr Parker, Mr Hanagan, Mr Foster, Rev L Rivington, Capt A D Shafto.

Per Tam O Shanter—Mrs Soule and 2 children.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Peshawur—At 1 p m. 10th February 90 miles S S E of Madras English Ship Agnes Oswald from Liverpool to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
15 Chanda (s) .... Calcutta and N. P.
16 Himalaya (s) .... Rangoon and N. P.
Caroline .... Newcastle.

Feb. DEPARTURES.
15 Colaba (s)..... ..... Rangoon.
Flamingo (s) .... London.
16 Goa (s) .... Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Himalaya, from Rangoon and Northern Ports, to-day:—From Rangoon—Capt and Mrs Foster, and 2 children, Surgeon-Major and Mrs Robertson.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

4 Koina, ss, Doert, from Bombay.
5 Wimbledon, ss, Watson, from Cardiff.
5 Le Kerguelen, F M War, Mathiew, from Toulon.
6 Venetia, ss, Perrins, from London.
6 Syria, ss, Johnson, from London.
7 Tamar, H M T ship, Liddell, from Plymouth.
7 Annamite F T, ship, Serres, from Saigon.
8 Amazone, ss, Brunet, from Marseilles.
8 Zambesi, ss, Seymour, from Calcutta.
9 Varne, ss, Powell, from Bombay.
9 Pollux, ss, Ragusin, from Bombay.
9 Rugby, ss, Kirton, from Cardiff.
9 Assiria, ss, Iocco, from Bombay.
9 Bangalore, ss, Stead, from Bombay.
10 Patna, ss, Thomson, from London.
10 Bangala, ss, Cruciani, from Calcutta.
10 Alabama, ss, Humpharies, from Bombay.
10 Correze, F T ship, Panon, from Toulon.
11 Australia, ss, Bozoni, from Genova.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 6 Venetia, ss, Perrins, to Bombay.
6 Syria, ss, Johnson, to Australia.
7 Koina, ss, Doert, to Jeddah.
7 Annamite, F T ship, Serres, to Toulon.
8 LeKerguelen, F M War, Mathiew, to China.
8 Tamar, H M T ship, Liddell, to Colombo.
8 Amazone, ss, Brunet, to Shanghai.
8 Zambesi, ss, Seymour, to London.
9 Varne, ss, Powell, to Marseilles.
9 Pollux, ss, Ragusin, to Trieste.
9 Assiria, ss, Rocco, to Genova.
9 Bangalore, ss, Stead, to Venice.
10 Patna, ss, Thomson, to Kurrachee.
10 Bangala, ss, Cruciani, to Genova.
11 Wimbledon, ss, Watson, to Rangoon.
11 Alabama, ss, Humpharies, to Marseilles.
11 Correze, F T ship, Panon, to Saigon.
11 Australia, ss, Bozoni, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Rugby, ss, Kirton, from Cardiff.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s—500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oribe—28 cwts horns, Mahamed Jamal.
Scotland s—2 bales skins, Laldin Feerozdeen; 90 cwts bones, Ahmed Ally.
Estepona s—374 cwts dry zinger, Bhanjee Purshotum; 2½ cwts E Teeth, Moolchund Jewraz.
Pekin s—628 bales cotton, 1,221 packages coffee, 1,273 packages zinger and 6 bales hides, P and O Co; 412 cwts zinger, Cursonjee Pitamber; 1,998 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co; 100 cwts D horns, and 6 bales carpets, Dawoodbhoy Hassom; 9 bales skins, Edward Bates and Co; 18 bales skins, and 1 cwts horns, Cadurbux Allahbux; 10½ cwts E Teeth, Abdool, pshoon Ibrahmahamed; 52 cwts fishmaws, and 2 cwts E feathers, Ruzubally Allyruza.

FOR TRIESTE.

Premita s—200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—1,09½ cwts teelseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Premita s—100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—105 casks cocoanut oil and 2,500 bags 'gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers; 6,399 cwts gingellyseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 299 cwts horns, A Blaschcek and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,

BOMBAY, 19th February 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·830
Temperature of the Air	77·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·0
Dew Point	69·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·765
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=9).	5·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	83·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)...	70·2
General Direction of Wind	E, SE, SSE, S, SSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	222

HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 20.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal

LONG CAUSES.

504-78—Prescott and W—Sallay bin Oomer Baruck, Jung Bahadoor vs Mahomed Moosa—Part heard.
466-78—Pestonjee K—Mariambai vs Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff—Ardeshir and H.
529-78—Mirza H Khan—Casalbai vs Chaboolal Bossawan—Janardhan G.
543-78—Janardhan G—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Valibhoy Khanmahomed—Morcshwar I.
563-78—Craigie, Lyall O—The Oriental Bank Corporation vs John Fleming and others—Rimington, H and C and C, L & C.
268-78—Craigie, L and O—Richard Latham and others vs Hurrukhchund Soorutram—Smith and F.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 17.

Price, Col, 12th Bengal N I, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.
Dunat, Major, R E, on leave, from Kolaporo.
Down, Lieut, 13th Bombay N I, on leave, from Mhow.

FEBRUARY 18.

Boyd, Surg, on leave, from Rajkote.
Moore, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Aurungabad.
Street, Capt, 11th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Beauclark, Lieut, R E, on leave, from Madras.

FEBRUARY 19.

Veale, Surg-Major, from Mod Cert, from England.
Jervis, Surg, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 18.

Oldfield, Lieut-Col, 6th Cav, to rejoin, to Sitapore.
Boyd, Surg, on leave, to Belgaum.

FEBRUARY 19.

Mott, Lieut, 2nd Queen's, on duty, to England.
Hayes, Capt, 12th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Gomes, Surg, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The following is the revised list of the hours for closing the Overland packets:—
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.
Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.
Late Letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Fier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

BILLIARDS.
TEMPLE BAR! TEMPLE BAR!
GREAT SUCCESS OF
MESSRS. SHORTER AND H. ROBERTS' ENTERTAINMENTS.
PROGRAMME for TO-NIGHT'S PLAY.—500 up, Cue v. Cue, Mr. SHORTER giving Mr. H. ROBERTS 125 start. After which five games of PYRAMIDS will take place, Mr. Shorter giving Mr. H. Roberts a ball in each game. The entertainment to close by Mr. H. Roberts giving his World-astounding FANCY STROKES. Play to commence at 9 p.m.
ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

DE LIMA E SOUZA—January 28th, at Palazzo Torro, Naples, the wife of Michael de Lima e SOUZA, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

PEILE—January 24th, at East Moulsey, Surrey, Fanny, widow of the late Colonel W. B. Peile, Bengal Infantry, aged 83 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GILDER—February 18th, at Middle Colaba, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Gilder, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAWES—February, 14th at Meerut, the wife of Theodore Dawes, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIOTT—JERNINGHAM—February, 17th at the Cathedral Allahabad, by the Rev. Father Francis, Charles Frederic Marriott, Major, The Carabineers, to Isabella Jerningham, daughter of the late Frederic Jerningham, Esq.

DEATHS.

STOLKE.—February, 12th at Darjeeling, Mrs. D. S. Stolke, widow of the late Rev. J. Stolke, aged 61 years and 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1879.

THE insufficiency of the pay of the cavalry trooper has often been commented on in these columns, and it is only those who are intimately acquainted with all the details of the existing arrangements who can have any notion how hard the men are pressed for funds, and the infinite labour and hard work that devolves upon cavalry officers in keeping up respectable appearances. So vital is the question of rupees that the efficiency of a regiment may be said to be wholly dependent on it. No matter how good the officers may be, or how hard they work, if the pay of the men is insufficient, the task is a hopeless one; and the men, in order to keep up appearances, are reduced to borrowing money, telling lies by the score, robbing their horses of their gram, when they think they can do so without detection, and, speaking generally, adopting a system of deception which is subversive of all discipline and demoralising in the extreme. The position of a silladar, instead of being one of which men are proud, and which is eagerly sought after as in days gone by, is now getting more and more unpopular every day; *oramees*, for which in former times there was keen competition, are now a glut in the market, and the commanding officer has frequently actually to *beg* men to take them and to hold out as an inducement the offer of a loan of money from some fund. Things have for some years past been going from bad to worse; and, if some steps are not taken before long to put matters on a better footing, the whole system will one day either utterly collapse, or will have to be kept up by enlisting a wretched class of recruits which will produce a very different body of men to the material of which the regiments are now composed. Considering how splendid is the stuff in some of our cavalry regiments, it is a thousand pities that matters should be allowed to slide on as they are now doing; and we believe that, if the authorities knew as much about the real state of affairs as some of the regimental officers, something would be done to mend matters. Unfortunately it is too often the case that those whose business it is to represent things—after perhaps getting one snub—allow matters to take their own course afterwards and flatter themselves things will last their time, consoling themselves with the saying *apres moi le deluge*; but it is far too important a matter to be disposed of in this summary way; and we propose therefore once more to examine the question, with the view of showing that we have good grounds for our remarks.

To understand the question thoroughly, it is of course important that those who have to deal with it should be in complete possession of all the facts bearing thereon; and in order to make matters perfectly plain it is necessary we should give a slight sketch of what silladar cavalry means, the various changes of organisation through which it has passed, why it was sought after and popular in days gone by, and why it is unpopular and financially a ruinous business in the present day. We must ask the pardon of such of our readers as have made a study of the subject, if we appear to them to be re-iterating some well-known facts; but they will, we hope, bear with us when we remind them of the astonishing amount of ignorance that prevails on the subject, even in quarters where it should be thoroughly understood. We do not propose to give an exhaustive history of the rise and development of silladar cavalry; but merely to touch on such points as are necessary for a comprehension of the financial aspects of the question, and to notice such changes in organisation as have been made from time to time, and which have affected the popularity of the service with the class of men who have hitherto filled its ranks. What, then, is silladar cavalry? It is an arrangement by which Government make as it were a very cheap contract with a regiment; under which contract those who are well off undertake to purchase and keep up at their own expense a certain number of horses, not only for their own riding, but also for such men as are unable from want of money to purchase horses for themselves. Thus, to make matters perfectly clear—and we believe we are doing a good service to some officials in doing so—supposing the rate of contract was Rs. 30 per man and horse, *i.e.*, Rs. 10 for the man and Rs. 20 for the horse—as is the case at present—then each man who could afford to buy a horse would draw Rs. 30 a month, and would be called a silladar, and his right of owning a horse in the regiment would be called an *asamee*; but supposing he was a poor man, and had no capital to purchase a horse, then, in that case, he would only draw the allowance for the man, Rs. 10; and would be called a *bargeer*, the other Rs. 20 in such cases being drawn by silladars possessed of capital enough to buy two, three, or perhaps a dozen horses, as the case might be. Such silladars in consideration of their being allowed to draw the extra horse allowances are compelled to keep up a *bargeer's* horse for each Rs. 20 they draw; so that in olden days a man might if he was rich be a one, two, three, or a dozen horse silladar. Not only do silladars have to keep up horses for riding purposes, but also ponies at the rate of one for every two horses for the carriage of tents and kit, the funds necessary for the purchase and monthly expenses of such horses being supposed to be included in the monthly horse allowance of Rs. 20. By the above arrangement it will be seen that Government on the payment of a small fixed monthly fee, whilst contracting cheaply for the number of horses required for a regiment, save themselves all the trouble and expense of the purchase of horses and saddles, the cost of an establishment of syces and grass-cutters, the Commissariat expenses necessary for the keep of the horses, the pay of the veterinary surgeon, the contract allowance of the captains for the supply of head and heel ropes and repair of saddlery, and the cost of carriage on the line of march. All these items of expense amount of course to a heavy sum—averaging, in regular regiments, we believe, Rs. 80 per mensem for each horse—and of course it was a matter of considerable importance to Government when years ago fixing the establishment of cavalry regiments to hit upon some plan by which such a heavy amount of expenditure could be reduced to a minimum. It so happened, that, in the days previous to the supremacy of the British Raj, there was an ancient system in force under which in the mounted branch of the service this contract system was kept up between native chiefs and their feudatories, and the wants of the army—so far as cavalry was concerned—were thus tolerably well supplied. We need not now enter into details of the tyranny and oppression committed by the sowars in those days to procure the necessary supply of grain and forage; but those who have read Indian history will easily understand how on very small contract allowances large bodies of mounted troops could always be kept up. It is sufficient here to say that the system in force in the olden days when the bold Maratha horsemen compelled the timid Bengalis to dig a ditch for their defence was neither more nor less than the silladar system.

This, therefore, formed an excellent mode for cheap cavalry for the British Government, and prior to the Mutiny a certain number of regiments in each Presidency were organised on this silladar system, better known to general readers as the Irregular Horse. The efficiency of these Irregulars was clearly in those days a matter of doubt with the Government; for, had this not been the case, it is not likely that such a large number of regular regiments—the cost of which as compared to the Irregulars was as five to two—would have been kept up in all three Presidencies. However, efficient or inefficient, the fact remains that there were a large number of these silladar cavalry regiments in existence before the amalgamation turned everything topsy turvy, and that the service was unmistakeably most popular with the men. Why was it popular? The Government having conquered the country and introduced order and justice, sowars could not expect, as in the days of the plundering Marathas, to keep their horses at the expense of the helpless inhabitants of the villages where they pitched their camps. This was true enough; but, though the old unlimited licence for plunder was withdrawn, there were other causes which made the service sought after. In the first place a man with money who owned a lot of horses looked upon himself as a great swell, and was most decidedly looked up to by the people in his own village; his *bargeers* were generally his own friends, the syces groomed all the horses, and added to the dignity of the establishment, and altogether the silladar and his *bargeers* formed a sort of small family circle. Horses in those days were abundant, and could be purchased for from Rs. 100 to Rs. 120, grain was very cheap, grass absolutely free for the cutting, the equipment was altogether native, and could be purchased for a mere trifle, and no one cared whether the sowars looked dirty or clean. There was no such thing as stables and inspections of *tobras*. Silladars might give the cheapest kind of grain and as much or as little as they liked, there were no annual inspections at which the men were expected to turn out as smart and as well equipped as a dragoon regiment, no inspecting veterinary surgeons to bring to the notice of the authorities indifferent or ill-conditioned troopers, no rifled carbines and English swords, no English saddlery or other expensive equipments for man and horse to be kept up. Altogether, then, if the pay was small, very little was expected from it; and those who knew the troopers of the olden days will remember how, out of an allowance of Rs. 15 a month for each horse, which was all that was allowed in those days, silladars used 20 years ago to make a monthly profit of at least Rs. 10. Thus it will be seen that altogether in former times the trooper of silladar cavalry regiments had a very jolly time of it. He had, comparatively speaking, nothing to do, and could save for his own expenses two-thirds of his horse allowance, thereby more than doubling his pay; he had always a horse to ride, looked upon himself as a swell, and was taught by his officers that he was a very fine fellow, and that all that was necessary was to enjoy the sweets of soldiering without going in for the drudgery. So long as forage was cheap he was in clover; when prices began to rise the value of his position was depreciated, and finally, to crown everything, the orders from home to convert the whole army into Irregulars sounded the death knell of his blissful existence; but we reserve the further discussion of the subject for another article.

THE WESTERN RAJPUTANA RAILWAY.

THE annexed letter explains the reason why the requisition to the Sheriff for a public meeting in the Town Hall on the subject of the gauge of the Western Rajputana Railway has been withdrawn, and the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce fixed as the place of meeting. The delay complained of by Mr. Gordon might be supposed to have been intentional, for the State Railway Department has already begun to lay down the metre gauge rails from Ahmedabad to Pahlanpur, and possibly the official advocates of the narrow gauge thought that by putting off the public meeting they might defeat its object:—

TO THE DEPUTY SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—With reference to the requisition to the Sheriff made by a numerous and influential portion of the community, and delivered to you on the 3rd instant, to call a public meeting of the inhabitants of this city in the Town Hall on the 21st instant for the purpose of protesting against the permanent way of the Western Rajputana Railway being laid on the metre gauge, I am desired to state that, as Government have been pleased to delay so long the granting of their permission to use the Town Hall for the discussion of a question in which the whole of this Presidency is deeply interested, it has been determined to convene the meeting

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

EMEUTE AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, FEB. 18.

A party of discharged officers made an armed demonstration to-day demanding their arrears of pay. The President of the Council of Ministers was wounded, and Mr. Rivers Wilson was insulted. The rioters were eventually dispersed by the military.

RAW COTTON ADMITTED INTO GERMANY DUTY FREE.

BERLIN, FEB. 18.

The German Tariff Commission have resolved to admit raw cotton into Germany duty free.

THE ZULU WAR.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

In the House of Commons last night Sir Charles Dilke gave notice of a resolution condemning the Zulu War.

Consols closed at 96¼, a rise of ⅛ on previous day's quotations.

H. M. S. EUPHRATES.

H. M. Troopship Euphrates has arrived.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 5-16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8½ lbs. do.	5-10½
40s. Mule Twist	6-8½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74½
4½ per cent. do.	80
3 per cent. Consols for account	96¼
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	112½
Bar Silver	49 13-16d.

About £300,000 have been paid ino the Bank of England.

Arrival—Fanny Tucker.

Departure—Monmouthshire.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 19.

In to-day's Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Stokes presented a further report of the Select Committee on the Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques Bill, and a further report of the Select Committee on the Transfer of Property Bill. The presentation of the Select Committee's report on the Code of Civil Procedure Bill is postponed. The Bill to make better provision for recording evidence in the Central Provinces was passed into law, and the Council adjourned for a week.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	Rs. 7 to 5-16d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	Rs. 7 5-16 to 11-16d.	"
Credits, 3 "	Rs. 7 3d.	"
Documents, 3 "	Rs. 7 11-16d.	"
Francs 3 "	2 07.	
Sovereigns each	Rs. 12-5.	

ALL is reported quiet in the Khyber Pass; not a shot has been fired for a fortnight.

MAJOR PROTHERO, Aide-de-Camp to General Stewart, is appointed to temporary political duty at Kandahar.

At a largely attended meeting of Lodge "St. George," the leading Freemasons' Lodge under the English Constitution in Bombay, held on Tuesday night, a farewell address was presented to R. W. Bro. the Hon. J. Gibbs, District Grand Master of Bombay, and a Past Master of the Lodge. At the same meeting Wor. Bro. James W. Smith, C. E., was installed Master of Lodge "St. George" for the ensuing twelve months.

WE (*Civil and Military Gazette*) are very glad to be able to state that a supplementary despatch from General Roberts thanks Colonel John Gordon and the officers and men of the 29th N. I. for their services at the capture of the Peiwar Kotal; and that the Government of India has expressed its satisfaction that "the mass of the regiment has been as stedfast under temptation as it has been distinguished in the field." General Roberts specially mentions Major Channer and Lieutenant Picot, the detachment under those officers being most forward. We have been throughout of opinion that Colonel J. Gordon's arduous services during the whole advance from Thul to the Paiwar deserved special recognition, and we are rejoiced that it has been thus accorded.

THE *Englishman* :—While it dispels all doubt as to the main features of that rectification of the North-West Frontier which was declared to be one of the principal objects of the Afghan war, Lord Beaconsfield's announcement, at the opening of Parliament, leaves us almost entirely in the dark regarding that part of the Government programme the character of which must determine the verdict on its policy as a whole. If, when the Premier spoke of its being now possible to arrange for the protection of the frontier, consistently with the independence of Afghanistan, he referred merely to defensive arrangements; if he meant that we were to be content with the possession of the three chief highways into Afghanistan, irrespective of the state of the country beyond and of our relations with its rulers, then we have no hesitation in saying that the war will have left us in a worse position than before, and that the policy of the Government in entering on it, with such a programme, deserves serious condemnation. In supporting the Government in this Kabul business we have throughout assumed that the establishment of satisfactory relations with the future Government of Afghanistan was an essential part of its programme. If we had had any reason to believe that, having made itself master of certain positions, and, in doing so, destroyed the government of the country, it would leave the country a prey to anarchy, and subside into an attitude of passive expectancy, we should from the first have denounced its policy as at once fatuous and inhuman. And we still refuse to believe that this can be the intention of the Government, unless, indeed, it desires to make the ultimate annexation of the entire country inevitable.

A NEW army rank, intermediate between the officer and the non-commissioned officer, has been created by the warrant on promotion in the Army Service Corps, which was issued on Friday, Jan. 24. The rearing officers, or conductors, as they are called, will be selected from the higher branches of non commissioned officers, and will wear a uniform similar to that of the officers; but the rank will not entitle the owner to the military salute, and the pay will be 5s. 6d. per day, which is the same as the allowance to sergeant-majors in the same corps.

WE (*Civil and Military Gazette*) have received information from a trustworthy source in the vicinity of Kabul, that a considerable Afghan force is assembled at a place called Butkhak, about a march this side of Kabul; six regiments of Infantry, five of Cavalry, with thirty or forty guns, are stated to be massed there. From the same source we learn that Mian Gul, son and heir of the late Akhund of Swat, with about five or six thousand retainers has entered Lalpoora territory and is busy in inciting the Mohunds of the district to Oppose us; while Abdul Ghuffur Khan, son of the late Mir Akbor, who was at Shumwari with a similar object, has been induced to go to Jellalabad and make his submission to Major Cavagnari by whom he was well received and who presented him with a khillut of honour.

THE *Indian Daily News* discusses the question of the Overland value-payable parcels system as follows:—Our Government in India, we know, manups many functions which are not generally assumed by Governments elsewhere, but we cannot help thinking that in seeking to become the promoter of this "London-tradesman-and-Indian-purchasers'-Mutual-Advantage Association," it is going a little too far, and is unduly interfering with the judicious working of the ordinary laws of supply and demand. If any private company chose to undertake such a troublesome duty, it would be a different thing; but as the Madras Chamber of Commerce suggest, the Government of this country is hardly well advised in charging themselves with duties that affect the neutral attitude which they should occupy towards trade. We publish the original protest of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, and their suscquent and recent letter in reply to the Government Resolution of 8th October. They say that they find no reason to modify their previously expressed views. This, coupled with the energetic protest of the Calcutta Trades Association of a few days ago, will, we fancy, put a stop to further agitation in the matter.

MAJOR-GENERAL HAMLEY, C.B., Royal Artillery, has been awarded the distinguished service pension vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-General Franklyn, Royal Artillery, to be Colonel Commandant.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES, the special correspondent of the *Daily News*, was to leave Rangoon on Monday morning the 17th inst. for Calcutta on his way to Natal.

THE German army and Navy Lists for 1879 have just been published, the first copy of the former having been presented, according to the usual custom, to the Emperor on the 2nd of January by Lieutenant-Colonel Bryx, as the representative of the Privy War Chancery, which is charged with the editing of the publication. Comparing the present list with those for past years, it is evident that the promotion of officers is becoming relatively slow in the German service. Before the war of 1866 there was notoriously almost a stagnation in the advancement of officers in the Prussian army, and it is difficult to see how the recurrence of a similar state of things in a few years is to be prevented, unless in the meantime another war should again temporarily accelerate promotion. In the German navy, on the other hand, the advancement of officers has of late been very rapid, owing to the immense development of the service during the last few years. The senior captain on the list has less than eight years' service in his present rank, and two captains only count as much as twenty years' sea service in all. According to the new list, the German navy now comprises among its line-of-battle ships eight armoured frigates and five armoured corvettes; among its cruisers, ten spar-decked and five flush-decked corvettes and nine gun vessels of the first class; among its coast-defence ships, one armoured vessel, nine armoured gunboats, eleven torpedo boats, and four gunboats of the second class; while it includes also seven despatch-boats, two transports, ten school and training-ships, and seventeen harbour-service vessels.

THE *Japan Weekly Mail* says :—Rumours have for some time been current in the capital of the existence of a private treaty between Russia and Japan, and we now hear that its details are likely soon to become known. People naturally attached some importance to the return to Japan of Mr. Enomoto, the country's representative at St. Petersburg, and thus have not failed to connect his arrival with the late visit of some officials to Vladivostock. Nor could they help noticing the complications which arose in Korea at the moment when hostilities are imminent, if not already commenced, between China and Russia in Eastern Turkestan. Those rumours extend so far as to assert that an offensive and defensive treaty has been concluded between Russia and Japan. We repeat the rumours without endorsing them.

THE writer of "The Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* writes :—"Oh! where, and oh! where, has our Indian surplus gone?" It is hardly yet two months since the Secretary and Under-Secretary of State for India glibly assured the members of the Houses of Lords and Commons that, at the end of the present financial year, the Indian revenue would show a surplus of upwards of a million sterling, quite sufficient for the expenses of the Afghan War up to that date. There must have been a serious error in the calculations somewhere, for now we are told that India is a beggar at the Chancellor of the Exchequer's gate for a loan of two millions sterling without interest. Although the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself is not likely to be possessed of any surplus revenue on the 31st of March next to lend to his poor relation India, I fully expect that the request of the Government of India will be granted, and the charitable act be looked upon as England's contribution towards the expenses of the war. We are not told for how long the loan is to be granted, but most probably not for more than a year, so the interest for that period will be the extent to which we shall be indebted to England for assistance.

A REPORT reaches us (*Civil and Military Gazette*) of a somewhat serious accident, which however we hope may turn out to be exaggerated, having occurred on the 12th current at Jallalabad,—the temporary mess-house of the Cavalry fell in, injuring severely Major Chalmers, the Doctor of the regiment, and two other officers.

THE correspondent of the *Standard* at Pieter Maritzburg, writing on Dec. 23, says :—"The complications which have for some time existed between the Government of the Transvaal and Natal and that of their powerful savage neighbour, Zululand, seem to have now reached a climax, and it is more than probable that a few weeks more will find the Imperial troops, assisted by the Colonists and by volunteers from other parts of South Africa, engaged in the most serious struggle which has yet occurred in that portion of our dominions."

THE *Athenæum* states that Sir Lewis Pelly, before starting on his present tour though Northern Africa and the Levant, left with Messrs. Allen and Co. for publication the MS. of a translation of the Persian mystery or miracle play of "Hasan and Husain," which he caused to be committed to writing as it was from time to time performed during the period that he was attached to the British Legation at Teheran. Sir Lewis Pelly has written a preface to the play, and Mr. Wollastan, of the India Office, the learned and accomplished translator of the "Fables of Bidpai," has undertaken to see the whole work through the press. It will be illustrated by six lithographs, from paintings by native Persian artists.

THE following telegram was received at the London office of the *New York Herald* :—"Tashkend, Jan. 26.—After 14 days' disquiting silence General Kaufmann has received news from Afghanistan up to the 10th, from the military surgeon sent by him at the request of the Amir, who was suffering from an attack of laryngitis. The Amir stated that he would leave for Tashkend on the 20th. In a conversation of three hours' duration which he held with the surgeon and General Rasgonoff, he declared that he was more than ever convinced that Afghanistan was the key to India for Russia. To-morrow General Kaufmann gives a grand dinner in honour of the Ambassador of Bokhara, who has come to receive instructions concerning the arrival of the Amir."

THE *Standard's* Paris correspondent, Jan. 30 :—Next to the Lottery the great topic to-day continues to be the atrocities habitually committed by subaltern police officials in subjecting prisoners to torture to wrest evidence from them. When a man is arrested in London the police are bound to warn him against saying anything that might criminate himself. The system in Paris seems to be to squeeze a man's thumbs with a thin cord until blood oozes through his nails to betray him into some avowal of guilt. This revelation has produced a perfect thrill of horror throughout all sections of the community. A rigid inquiry is to be instituted, and it will go hard with the atrocities who, being cognisant of these practices, winked at them, with those of whose suppression and indifference to their duties were such as to enable these atrocities to be perpetrated without being aware of them. Public opinion is thoroughly roused in the matter, and will see that justice is done.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* :—The inhabitants of Brousse were thrown into a state of great excitement the other day, owing to a daring act of brigandage committed in the immediate neighbourhood of that town. About twenty carriages on the road from Brousse to Moudania were stopped, and forty persons plundered by a band of brigands, who had posted themselves on the highway in order to rob the passengers proceeding to embark on the steamer from Moudania. The brigands had the good taste to kill or injure no one, and the mail and some other passengers who came by the road later in the day were allowed to pass without molestation. On news reaching the town the local police displayed immense activity, arresting everybody they could lay hands on indiscriminately. In the evening, however, from information received, the zaptiehs were lucky enough to discover the hiding-place of the actual perpetrators of the robbery, who, it turned out, were chiefly Pomak refugees. Their resort was surrounded by the police force, and, after a sharp fight, during which the Pomaks, who were armed with Winchester rifles, wounded an officer and some soldiers, the zaptiehs managed to capture fifteen of the robbers, and carried them off to prison with much trouble and worry. The Pomak refugees are fed at the cost of the inhabitants of Brousse, who not unnaturally think it hard that they should be robbed and murdered by the recipients of their bounty. The Circassians also give them much trouble; they lately robbed a harmless old Jew of all the money he possessed.

HAMSTRINGING A RACE HORSE IN MADRAS.—Mr. R. C. Laughlin, Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Government Telegraph Office, who had entered his horse for the Madras Sky races, advertized to come off to-day, found the animal in a state of great exhaustion, in the stable on Saturday morning, and on examination found that he had received a cut probably with some sharp weapon, on one of its hind quarter during the previous night. The ghorrawalla stated he heard a noise, and on going up to the horse found it had fallen down. It is supposed that it was struck from through the window of the stable which overlooks the street. The Police have been informed of the circumstance, and Inspector Titness and Sergeant Richter, of the division, are endeavouring to trace the perpetrator of this dastardly act. We believe Mr. Laughlin's horse was backed by Messrs. Taylor and Co., and the owner himself had the greatest confidence in the animal's capabilities.—*Madras Times.*

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bandar this evening :—

March	We don't want to fight ..... Kappey.
Overture	Crown Diamond ..... Auber.
Selection	La Figlia de Regimento ..... Donizetti.
Waltz	My happy Cay in Berlin ..... Gung'l.
Polka	Kutschke .....
Galop	Wirtwet ..... C. Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE AHMEDABAD ARTS COLLEGE.—It has been decided to appoint a European and two native professors to teach in the proposed Arts College at Ahmedabad.

WE are requested to state, that those to whom prizes were awarded in the recent "Dog Show," can receive them on sending to Captain J. Becke, Marine Lines.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Lower Colaba on view of the body of a Hindu mendicant, who, owing to illness, committed suicide by drowning himself in a public well. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

SESSIONS JUDGE OF SURAT.—On Saturday last, Mr. H. M. Birdwood, who returned from England by the last Mail steamer, resumed charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat from Mr. A. D. Pollen. The same day, at the Surat Adawlut, the vakils presented a valedictory address to Mr. Pollen previous to his departure for Sholapur. Mr. Pollen's name will be long remembered in Surat in connection with the Editors' case.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—On Tuesday last, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. H. W. Herbert, a fitter in the employ of the G. I. P. R. Company, attached to the workshops at Bhosawul, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper to answer a charge of defamation preferred against him by Mr. M. O. Ward, foreman blacksmith of the same Company, and at present attached to the workshops at Parel. Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Conroy (of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy,) for the defence. The complainant alleged that the defendant had written two letters, the one dated the 4th June 1878, addressed to the Agent, and the other dated the 24th August 1878, addressed to the London Board of Directors of the said Company, reflecting upon the character and conduct of the complainant while attached to the Company's workshops at Bhosawul, in receiving bribes or illegal gratifications as a public servant from some of his immediate subordinates. The cross-examination of the complainant was reserved, and the case was adjourned for further hearing to Monday next, the 24th instant.

GORED BY A COW—Shiddoo bin Vittoo, a gowlie (or milk-seller), was placed yesterday by the Cantonment Police before Major C. Trueman, the Cantonment Magistrate, for negligently allowing his cow to run loose on a public thoroughfare. It appears the cow horned Mrs. Antrim on Sunday last while she was going to St. Mary's Church. Mr. Wise, a clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, who was in court deposed to the fact that Mrs. Antrim was very much injured and was confined to her bed. The Magistrate thereupon found Shiddoo bin Vittoo guilty of the above offence under the Cantonment rules and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25.—*Poona Observer.*

THE inspection parade of the 11th Foot under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Mason P. M'Causland took place on the general parade ground on Monday afternoon. After Brigadier General Vyse inspected the line the regiment marched past in double companies. Considering the size of the companies the marching was good. Instead of dividing the men into four large companies last night it would have been better to have had five smaller companies; the regiment would have been handled more easily. The manual exercise under Major Green, and the bayonet exercise under Adjutant Lang, was very well gone through, the Colonel Commanding then put the battalion through several manœuvres, after which the regiment advanced in review order and then marched to barracks. The men did well and showed to advantage—*Deccan Herald.*

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES, 1879.

THE public are reminded that no one will be allowed on the course or in the enclosures without a ticket. These will be issued at the published rates on application to Mr. J. S. Maidment up to 2 p.m. on each day of the races.

Tickets will be sold at the different entrances on the days of the Races at the rates published for non-subscribers only.

G. F. BEVILLE, Lieut.-Colonel,
10th Feb., 1879. Honorary Secretary.

BILLIARDS AT TEMPLE BAR.

YESTERDAY evening Mr. Shorter gave Mr. Bridger a start of 500 in 1,000, the spot stroke being barred. At first the professional had all the best of it as he made 260, while his opponent was making 60. Soon afterwards the luck changed and at the interval the game stood: Shorter 514; Bridger 735. On resuming play the amateur had all the best of the luck, and though Mr. Shorter played in good form, he was never able to catch his opponent, who eventually won by 91 points. The winner's best break was 68, the loser's 44. At the conclusion of the game Mr. Herbert Roberts gave an exhibition of fancy strokes, which were much appreciated.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL FUND.

N. B.—The amounts marked * have been paid into the Bank of Bombay.

Names of Subscribers.	Amount.
H. H. the Maharaja Holkar of Indore	500*
Sir M. R. Westropp	100*
Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy	250
Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Esq.	250*
Sir Charles Sargent	100
Hon'ble Mr. Justice West	100
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kennedy	100
Hon'ble Mr. Justice McIvill	100*
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley	100
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green	100
Sir Munguldas Nathubhoy	150
Hon'ble Mungaldas Nathubhoy, C.I.E.	200
Rao Saheb Vishvanath N. Mandlik, C.S.I.	100*
Hon'ble Dosabhoy Framji, C.S.I.	100*
Sir F. H. Souter	75
Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Esq.	150
Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., C.S.I.	150
Vorjeevandas Madhavadas, Esq.	100
Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.	250*
Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I.	100
Hon'ble J. Inverarity	100
C. Gonne, Esq.	100
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.	100
C. Tyabjee, Esq.	100
Nanabhai Haridas, Esq.	100*
Dr. W. G. Hunter	100
Ardaseer Hormusji, Esq.	150
Scrabjee Shapurjee Bengali, Esq.	100
W. Loudon, Esq.	50*
W. Wordsworth, Esq.	50
E. Peterson, Esq.	50
Col. J. Macdonald	50*
Col. H. Hancock	50*
R. M. Chatfield, Esq.	50
H. N. B. Erskine, Esq.	100*
Bishop of Bombay	50*
J. Macpherson, Esq.	50
C. E. Fox, Esq.	50*
S. N. Fox, Esq.	50
Dr. Ananta Chandroba	100*
Rao Bahadur M. W. Burway	100*
Rao Bahadur Gunpatrao Bhaskerji	100*
Jehangir Cawasji Jehangir, Esq.	100*
Framji Nusserwanji, Esq.	50*
Carlm Mahomed Sulliman, Esq.	150
General J. A. Ballard	20*
Major D. Waddell	25*
Dr. Atmaram Pandurang	50
Khan Bahadur Davor Rustomji Kharsedji Mody, of Surat	125*
W. Gray, Esq.	50
E. L. Latham, Esq.	50
C. F. Farran, Esq.	50
G. Atkinson, Esq.	50
Tyrrell Leith, Esq.	100*
Lakhmidas Khimji, Esq.	50
Shantaram Narayan, Esq.	25*
Pandurang Balibhadra, Esq.	50
Nusserwanji R. Tata, Esq.	50
Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata, Esq.	50
Hormusji Ardaseer Hormusji, Esq.	50
Dr. Bhikaji Amrut Chobe	20*
Dr. Edulji Nusserwanji	50*
W. G. Pedder, Esq.	15*
J. W. Hart, Esq.	20
W. Webb, Esq.	20
Bhagwandas Purshotumdas, Esq.	15*
Succaram Mancharam, Esq.	100*
Sukharam Mansharam Naik, Esq.	100*
B. Tyabji, Esq.	30
Dr. L. P. De Rozario	25*
Dr. P. C. De Souza	20*
Rev. G. C. Reynell	20*
Govind Vithal	20
Yashwant Vasudeo Athale, Esq.	15*
Dastur Jamasji Minocherji, Esq.	15*
Vithal Narayan Pathak, Esq.	15*
F. K. Vicaji, Esq.	25
Ramchandra M. Bhagvat, Esq.	25
Shamrao Narayan Laud, Esq.	25*
Ganpatrao Narayan Laud, Esq.	25*
Shapurji Rustomji Matairi	25*
Desai Kadim Hakimuddin, Esq., Inamdar of Kalam	500*
Khan Bahadur Rastamji Sorabji	51*
Mansukhram Nandkishoredas Majmundar, Esq.	50*
Dr. A. D. Pollen, District Judge of Surat	25*
Dastur Saheb Dinshaji Pestanji	25*
Chotalal Tribhuvandas Shett, Esq.	25*
From 15 other subscribers at and under Rs. 10	126*
Nusserwanji Manockjee Petit	50*
Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit	25

Total subscribed up to Feb. 19th 1879. Rs. 7,367
Total paid into the Bank up to the same date ..... Rs. 4,052*

A CALCUTTA PILOT PUNISHED FOR CARELESSNESS :—Sentence on Mr. Pilot Walker.—The Judge of the Marine Court passed sentence on Monday on Mr. Pilot Walker. In doing so, he observed that Mr. Walker had been found guilty of unskilfulness when in pilotage charge of the Undaunted on 23rd ultimo, and he regretted to say that he did not agree with the recommendation to mercy made by three of the jurors, on the ground advanced by them, namely, that merchant vessels were unmoored by Harbour Masters. The reason he dissented from the jurors, was that he did not think the Marine Authorities would have made it a rule to entrust Government vessels to pilots, unless they considered their pilots quite competent to perform the duties entrusted to them. There was no evidence before the Court to show why the practice, in regard to merchant vessels, was different from that observed in the case of Government steamers, and whether the relative size of these vessels afforded an explanation or not, he saw no reason whatever for assuming that such work should be entrusted to Harbour Masters. Taking, however, the circumstances of the case into consideration, he thought he could not pass a lighter sentence than that Mr. Pilot Walker should forfeit one-half of his earnings for three months.—*Calcutta Paper.*

BOMBAY RACES.

TO-DAY'S racing is likely to prove by no means the least interesting of the meeting. There are in all six races, viz :—the five, the entries of which are given below, and another Bedouin race similar to that run on Tuesday, for which ten horses are entered.

ARBUTHNOT CUP.

		lb.	st.
H H Aga Khan's	Lachin	9	6
"	Leillee	9	0
The Victim's	Sunset	7	9
Mr. Herbert's	Child of the Desert	9	10
Major Crosbie's	Kohinoor	8	8

THE WIND-UP HANDICAP.

Mr. Herbert's	King Arthur	9	13
Shaik Abdoola's	Rocket	9	0
H H Aga Khan's	Surferaz	8	10
"	Judge Advocate	7	13

THE MERCHANTS' PURSE.

Mr. Herbert's	Florican	9	7
Capt Hickman's	Moonstone	9	5
Major Crosbie's	Dutchman	8	10
Mr Norman's	Armistice	8	7
Mr Walters'	Lochiel	8	7
Col Utterson's	Symington	7	7

SELLING RACE.

Mr Walters'	Malta	7	7
The Victim's	Victor	8	0
Mr Constable's	Pompey	7	0
Mr Herbert's	Revenge	8	7
"	Florican	8	7
Cumnoo Saliceman's	Firefly	7	0
Abdool Wahab's	Kingfisher	7	0
Aga Mocchool Sha's	Shelly	8	7

A MATCH.

Mr Raikes's	Lothair	10	0
Mr Sturgess's	Limited	10	0

At the lotteries last night, the horse sold as follows :—

MERCHANTS' PURSE.

	Rs.
Florican	105
Lochiel	100
Moonstone	115
Armistice	130
Dutchman	90
Symington	80

AMALGAMATED LOTTERY ON ARBUTHNOT CUP AND WIND-UP HANDICAP.

Child of the Desert	100
Rocket	100
Sunset	50
Aga's Stable (Lachin and Leillee)	200
King Arthur	210
Kohinoor	25
Aga's Stable (Surferaz and Judge Advocate)	135

SELLING RACE.

Shelly	100
Firefly	5
Kingfisher	40
Victor	15
Mr. Ingle's Stable (Revenge and Florican)	105
Pompey	90
Malta	75

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 31ST JANUARY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's S.S. Khiva, Commander George Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 11 o'clock with the English Mails of the 31st Jan. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs A Pengelly	Surgeon-Major S Veale
Mr T T W Willamme	Mr Shook Abdool
Mr J Macleod Campbell	Mr and Mrs J B Braddon.
Dr W Nolan	

FROM VENICE.

Mr Buchan	Mr Hennans
Mr Chalmers	Mr and Mrs Henslow and child
Mr R Mackintosh	Mrs Woodburne.

FROM BRINDISI.

Rev T P Hughes	M F G Ritchie
Mr T W Smyth	Major White
Capt R Martin	Capt Oxley
Mr and Mrs Jackson and infant	Mr J A Shepherd
Mr G Hiley	Mr Hayan
Capt G F Bryant	Mrs Roger
Mr F P Mack	Mr R J B Limjee.

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Mrs Jacomb	Mahomed Abdullah.

FROM SUEZ.

The Maharaja of Kooch Behar	Mr Kneller.
Dr Simpson	

FROM ADEN.

Mr C E Stewart, R N	Mr J Postonjee
Mr H Evans, R N	Mr Munchorjee Edulijee's son
Mr P Harvey, R N	Alley Khan, wife, mother, and 4 children.
Mr Munro	

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(FROM JAN. 24TH TO 31ST INCLUSIVE.)

MR. EDWARD HICKS, the Conservative and only Incandidate, was elected on Wednesday M. P. for Cambridgeshire, in place of the Hon. E. C. Yorke, deceased.

The Liberal "Two Hundred" of Southwark, after hearing addresses from Mr. Leicester, a working man's candidate, Mr. W. Williams, M. P., Sir John Bennett, and Professor Thorold Rogers, have selected the last-named as a candidate to stand at the next election with Mr. Dunn, a local tradesman.

Mr. Fawcett, M.P., speaking at a Liberal meeting at Ipswich on Tuesday, strongly condemned the secrecy and want of candour which, he alleged, the Government had adopted in their conduct of foreign affairs.

The Serapis, troopship, yesterday embarked at Portsmouth the 29th Regiment, 900 strong, with detachments of other corps, for service in India.

Reinforcements for the regiments serving in South Africa, amounting to 500 men, have been ordered to prepare for embarkation for the Cape of Good Hope in March next.

The Rev. Dr. Lightfoot, Canon of St. Paul's and Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, has been appointed Bishop of Durham in succession to Dr. Baring, retired.

The Rev. Dr. Hugh M'Neile, late Dean of Ripon, died at Bournemouth on Tuesday, aged 84. The death is also announced of the Rev. H. L. Bloese, Dean of Llandaff.

The cotton factory operatives at Preston, who struck on Friday against a further reduction of wages, after an interview with the employers on the following day consented to resume work upon the proposed terms.

The Unionist caulkers employed at Messrs. Elder's shipbuilding yard at Jarrow have struck work because their employers refused to dismiss a man who transgressed the Union rules by doing more than the prescribed amount of work in the day.

The American pedestrian, Weston, having reached Penzance, is continuing his 2,000 miles walk, and is now returning from Cornwall.

The Home Secretary has refused a petition from the convict Benson, sentenced to penal servitude for life for being concerned in extensive bank forgeries, soliciting a remission of punishment on account of his evidence against the detectives.

The evidence for the Crown in the prosecution of the City of Glasgow Bank directors was concluded on Monday, and the charges of theft and embezzlement were abandoned by the Lord Advocate. The counsel for the accused occupied two days with their speeches, and the Presiding Judge will sum up to-day.

At a meeting of creditors of the Cornish Bank, held yesterday at Truro, an offer of 16s. in the pound was accepted, and resolutions expressing sympathy with Messrs. Tweedy were passed.

After having kept their discount rate at 4 per cent. for a fortnight, the directors of the Bank of England yesterday reduced the nominal quotation to 3 per cent. This reduction added to a more favourably weekly return and the conclusion of the fortnightly settlement, led to a considerable improvement in the value of Government stocks, and the price which had previously been very irregular, closed with decided rise. Bank shares have not shown much movement during the week, but gas shares have been very firm all round.

OBITUARY.—Lieut.-Gen. J. W. Yaldwyn, Mad. Inf. Ret.; Surg.-Maj. J. Miller, Mad. Ret.: General G. W. Y. Simpson, Roy. (Mad.) Art.; Viscountess Molesworth; Sir C. Molyneux, Bart.; Col. Home, C.B., R.E.; the Dean of Llandaff: Dean M'Neile; and Mr. W. Macaulay, P. & O. Co.

A sudden crisis has arisen in France. The President, Marshal MacMahon, has refused to sign orders for the dismissal or supersession of several Generals in command of military districts; but it is thought that his reluctance refers rather to a threatened motion in the Senate for an impeachment of the De Broglie-Fourtou Ministry. The President, however, yesterday formally notified his resignation, and the Chamber of Deputies immediately elected as his successor M. Jules Grevy by 563 votes. General Chanzy receiving 99. The Presidency of the Chamber, vacated by M. Grevy, will, it is confidently expected, be conferred upon M. Gambetta. This sudden change of affairs has caused great surprise in Paris and some anxiety as to its consequence.

The struggle between the advocates of Protection and FreeTrade is becoming severe in Germany; but the Government influence appears to be favourable to the former view.

The drawings for prizes in the Paris Exhibition tenders have been carried on since Sunday and are still continuing; but all the chief prizes have been disposed of.

The Belgium Minister of Finance has replied to a remonstrance from British iron manufacturers, supported by the British Government that the duty of 2½ per cent. upon iron imported into Belgium cannot be withdrawn, both for industrial and financial reasons.

There are still reports of great mortality from plague in Eastern Russia; but the Russian press complain greatly of the rigorous measures adopted by Germany and Austria against the introduction of the plague—measures which they assert are not justified by the danger of infection nor by the character of the disease.

Mr. Trevelyan, M. P., has accepted the office of Chairman of the Egyptian National Bank.

The latest news from Cape Town represents the feeling in the South African Colonies as being one of expectancy as to the future of war against the Zulus. Further time—until the 11th of January—had been allowed to Cetywayo to comply with the High Commissioner's demands; but it was not expected that he would yield.

The United States House of Representatives has passed a Bill for restricting the immigration of Chinese.

As an instance of extraordinary courage we may state the following :—Mr. A. B. C., formerly a storekeeper at Peckham, but now living at Sole, was, with several gentlemen, hunting deer in the Madura jungle, when several villagers called in his assistance to kill a couple of large snakes which had often been devouring goats, dogs, &c. They showed at the same time the abiding place of these snakes which had concealed themselves in a hole dug by porcupines. Mr. A. B. C. decided if possible to capture them alive, and set out for the spot. Having approached the hole he disturbed the snakes which, smoke, and one, the largest, the so dreaded *ular lanang*, soon made its appearance. Without a moment's hesitation he laid hold of the reptile, and succeeded in binding it after much exertion. The same was done with three other snakes which were compelled by the smoke to drive out during the afternoon, selecting the houses which he should enter at night.

The following further correspondence has passed between the convict Peace and his family :—

From 6751, Charles Peace, her Majesty's Prison, Wakefield, Jan. 29, 1879 :—"Dearest wife and Children,—I received your letter a few minutes ago. I am still ill, and think I shall be no better in this world. You say in your letter that the people will not come forward and speak for me. I always told you to never expect any to speak for them at all; and when they had once been in court the Treasury would have paid their expenses and compelled them to be at the assizes, free of all expense to you. But now you have involved this expense on yourself, I think but you must do your best for one last pleading, but for the villainous perjury of one woman. Write to me daily, and let me know if you have any idea when I am going to be tried. Let me know, for I am no idea myself. I wrote to Stoe. She is still living, but I am told she is very ill at . . . and they have got the things from her. She says she has nothing to make money of for me. I know she has plenty of things to make money of for me. I have also wrote to transfer all property to Mr. Clegg. Order him to have the property in London sold for my defence, and to prosecute any person who is in possession of it. Have also wrote to Mr. Beard, solicitor, to get money from Levy, and Mr. Beard says he will give him 10l., but Mr. Clegg says that will not be enough; but I am going to write at once to London to Mr. Beard to get money from Levy. And you had better go and see Mr. Clegg, to see if he is taking any steps to have this property sold. I now conclude with my best love to you and friends. I remain your affectionate and unhappy husband.

"CHARLES PEACE."

ACTION FOR DAMAGED PIECE GOODS.

In the Exchequer Division on Jan. 31, before the Lord Chief Baron and a special jury, the case of Pobjoi v. Langton and Riley came to a conclusion. It was an action brought to recover compensation for damage to goods supplied by the defendants. The defendants alleged the damage had been caused by the default of the plaintiff is a merchant, carrying on business in Manchester, London, and Shanghai, and the defendants are manufacturers of cotton goods at Manchester. Between November, 1875, and March, 1876, the defendants, at the plaintiff's request, supplied him with a large quantity of grey shirtings for exportation to China. The goods were recognised by the plaintiff as being heavily sized, and were bought at prices varying from 6s. 7½d. to 7s. 0½d. per piece, and were known in the trade as 5¼ shirtings. The goods were exported to India and China, and were used chief

ultimately took shape and was carried out was the formation of a new Liverpool firm, which would accept bills to be discounted and used for the purposes of the firm. The plan as proposed by them seemed to him quite ineffectual, and he said it was no use discussing it, and proceeded to leave the room. Mr. Potter brought him back, and he was then promised that the bank would assist them.

The Lord Justice Clerk.—Were the bills drawn by the new company drawn upon the new company? If they could not be discounted by the new company then the bank would?—Yes. The firm in Liverpool entitled A. and E. Brown and Co. was formed under that arrangement, and about £100,000 belonging to his brother was lent by the bank. The handing over of the securities to the Liverpool firm was settled afterwards. When the acceptances of the Liverpool firm were got in order to raise money they found them negotiable to a very limited extent. It was just what they expected, and the bank had to make advances on the bills themselves. Witness was then examined with reference to the re-arrangement made with the bank in 1875 referred to in the correspondence already read. He did not remember James Morton having ever been present with the directors.

The Solicitor-General.—Was he the medium of communication between you and the bank when he came to see you in London?—Yes.

He conveyed messages from you and brought messages to you?—Yes.

Now, as part of that arrangement for relieving your position, was Mr. Morton to do anything?—I don't know absolutely that he was to do anything, but I believe he was to provide some of the stock.

Out of his superfluity?—That was what I understood. Morton had suggested the arrangement many months previously, and he spoke of encouraging them in their difficult struggle. He was to provide stock at par, which was to be the means of raising the money. The stock was supposed to be worth a great deal more than par. It was yielding a return much larger than they were paying for advances.

The Lord Justice-Clerk.—Can you tell me the amount of the indebtedness of your firm to the bank at the date of this arrangement?—About £1,360,000. In July last, by which time their indebtedness had increased considerably, the witness went to Glasgow and saw Messrs. Potter, Stewart, and Stronach. When they needed help after Collies' failure they got it from the bank. The state of their account was spoken of at that meeting as unsatisfactory, and the credit asked for was granted with very great reluctance. The witness said they could not go on without the money.

Cross-examined by Mr. Asher, the witness said that he went to see the directors in 1870 at the request of his brother, who was then a director, with reference to the relations between the firm and Mr. Alexander Stronach.

Were you in the habit of writing letters to Mr. Alexander Stronach marked "Private" with reference to your bank affairs?—Yes

I shall have to ask your attention to one or two of these letters, and ask you whether, to your knowledge, the burdens were undertaken by Mr. Alexander Stronach for you on behalf of the bank without the knowledge of the directors?—I was not aware of it, except thus far, that I was aware from his correspondence that sometimes he had done things in anticipation of obtaining the consent of his directors.

Did you know the fact he had made advances without the knowledge of his directors was pressing heavily on his mind? During any time of Mr. Alexander Stronach's management of the bank did you know that was so?—He wrote to me that he had paid advances without the knowledge of the directors and asked me to put matters in such a form that he might put them before the directors.

Can you not give me a categorical answer? Did you know the fact that he had done so was pressing heavily on his mind?—Yes, I was bound to say I knew it now.

When did that system begin which caused him that mental anxiety?—That I cannot tell; it was only till lately that I knew he had not fully disclosed all my affairs.

Would you be kind enough to look at the letter, which is dated April 3, 1871, addressed to you by Mr. Alexander Stronach, and which runs as follows?—

"(Private.) "April 3, 1872.

"My dear Sir,—I am sorry to observe by your letter of yesterday that you think you have reason to complain of my want of appreciation of your position generally and that if I had more sympathy with you under your burden I would not have hesitated in complying with your demands in the present case. I can only appeal to the past as counter-balancing that statement, which, although you have given expression to it, I cannot believe you seriously entertain that opinion. On the other hand, however, I fear that in looking so earnestly at your own position and burdens you are in some danger of forgetting mine. My position is and has throughout been an anomalous one, because, as you are aware, I could not share the burden with my directors, and it has pressed upon me accordingly with tremendous severity, without exciting much sympathy, at least very little has been done in any way to lighten my burden. I have borne it, however, patiently, and continue to do so uncomplainingly. The esteem and regard I have for yourself and your brothers first induced me to undertake it, and now advises me to continue, although no other consideration on earth would induce me to bear up under the severity of the pressure. I feel it is not quite considerate in you (however lucrative the result may appear to be in prospect) to press on me so heavy an addition to existing burdens, and on so very sudden a call, particularly at a time when I have other very heavy calls. I think you must yourself admit the difficulty of my position in the matter, and I trust that in any similar case you will either give me an opportunity of judging whether I can give it or not, or present it (the proposal) in such a shape that I can get the Board to share the responsibility of a transaction of such magnitude, however safe it may be. I have renewed the anticipated credits per £30,000 and send them to-night, and shall arrange a last payment on special account per £33,000 further, for which please send me a cheque to be paid into the first trust account. I note that the latter will be paid next month. I am sorry the drafts did not mature before our balance."

Mr. Asher.—What did you understand Mr. Stronach to refer to in speaking of esteem and regard for you and your brothers inducing him to undertake a burden?—I consider that he was putting his own view of the case before me, because it was at his instigation that I went on. In September, 1870, I wished to stop, and pressed to stop; but when I came to London he reproached me with wavering in my intention of going on.

Did you repudiate the expression of esteem and regard for you and your brothers which he there indicated?—No, I did not.

Did you reciprocate it?—I do not remember. I should like to see what I wrote before and after.

Had you any reason to doubt the truth of his statement that he could not share the burden with his directors?—I understood that his directors did know to a large extent what was being done.

Did you challenge the accuracy of his statement?—I do not remember; I have not the letter before me.

When you made the arrangement in 1875 with the bank did you think that by means of that arrangement you would be able to liquidate your debt to the bank?—I stated what I expected to be able to do in my letter.

Did you state that if the bank would accept your arrangement you had no doubt you would be able to liquidate your debt to them?—I stated that I expected that in the course of 14 years I would be able to pay back half a million of this debt.

Cross-examined by Mr. Robertson.—He never met Mr. Inglis.

Cross-examined by the Dean of Faculty.—When Mr. Alexander Stronach retired Mr. Robert Stronach was more strict and money was not obtained so easily. On January 22, 1875, Mr. Robert Stronach wrote, in answer to a private note asking for the extension of the time for the payment of a certain bill of £38,000, regretting that the application did not reach him in time for consideration at the meeting of the Board on the previous day, and stating that he could not on his own responsibility agree to the extension asked. Mr. Stronach said he would not do anything on his own responsibility. The witness was questioned as to various applications for credits and to correspondence on the subject of the dulness of trade and the derangement of credit by Collies' failure. They did not always give securities for advances obtained after August, 1875.

The Lord Justice Clerk—What was the nature generally of the securities granted for the fresh advances after 1875?—Generally against shipments of produce or a portion of them, or debts due.

You cannot tell me the proportion of secured advances from that date?—I think the only specific advance uncovered was one of £65,000.

You think the rest of the advances were covered?—More or less.

When you gave in security the produce of these shipments, did the proceeds reach the bank?—They were applied to payment of the bank.

On reassembling after the adjournment for lunch John Muir, accountant, Glasgow, who had assisted in the investigation in October, was examined at length by the Lord Advocate regarding the facts shown in the books and balance sheets. He examined the books of the bank in order to understand the deduction of £973,000. He found in the private cash book an entry in June, 1873, referring to it. It was stated that it was for debts in process of realization and for which securities were arranged. There were no sales. He found the sum kept up afterwards. The effect of that was to make it appear that the securities had been realized and bills paid up which that was stated to represent. The entry showed an actual payment in cash only of an anticipated payment, and which was an anticipated payment in October, 1878. There was nothing in the books to explain that entry. The object of such an entry might be to show the bank's acceptances smaller than they were, as it was important that the published balance-sheet should show a small amount of acceptances. On the credit side of the balance-sheet there was an under statement of bills of exchange, &c., to the extent of £2,698,589, and an over-statement of £39,000 in the cash in hand and notes of other banks. Railway and other stock and balances in the hands of banking correspondents were overstated to the extent of £753,211. That list of over-statements was not accounted for in the books; it was merely stated. The balance-sheet for 1877 showed the deposits, &c., understated to the extent of £1,151,500. The books gave a clue to the assets deducted in making up the balances, but, looking at the published balance-sheet, the nature of the deductions could not be known from the books; owing to the absence of details. The amount of bills of exchange was under-stated to the extent of £3,227,000. This abstract certainly did not set forth the real facts. The effect of under-stating bills payable by one-half its own amount would show the bank to have done a much safer business than it did. Much of the effect of the under-statement would depend upon who were known to be the customers of the bank. Shown a scroll abstract, he said it was from that abstract the balance-sheet had been prepared, and it showed that the sum of £973,000 had been deducted from the drafts outstanding, or with a currency bringing out the outstanding drafts to be £131,500, instead of £2,288,000. The balance ledger and the books did not correspond in the matter of interest to the extent of £11,405. These statements seemed to have been systematic. The scroll abstract balance-sheet and the balance-ledger did not correspond, the one side being sometimes over-stated and the other under-stated with several commissions. The commissions seemed to him to be intentional. The sum of £751,775 of debts due by Smith, Fleming, and Co. and others he found put under the head of "secured stocks." The effect of that on the public would be to make them believe the bank held a large amount of easily realizable securities. There was a suspense account, which included £300,000, and which was being written off at the rate of £10,000 per annum. In the scroll there was only £50,000 mentioned of such debts, so that £250,000 was represented as good debts. Even the £50,000 was entered in the published sheet as a good debt. The bills payable were stated as nearly a million less than they should have been, and the deposits £130,000 over what they should have been. The credit accounts were understated by £220,000. The sum of £973,000 had disappeared altogether in 1877 from the balance-sheet. It was scored out and a different sum substituted. In 1878 the sum again appeared. In that year credit accounts were omitted altogether from the balance-ledger, and several of the other accounts were over-stated and under-stated. The totals in the scroll and published balance-sheets were the same in 1876, and showed the methods by which the results desired had been obtained. These results might have been got in several ways. In one balance-ledger there was a statement of two liabilities; one was put against the other, whereby all liability was extinguished.

The Lord Advocate.—It was just as if one had put two liabilities of £1,000 each against each other and stated that he owed nothing. (Laughter.)

Witness then gave the indebtedness for a series of years of each of eight firms—namely, James Morton and Co.; Smith Fleming, and Co.; J. Nicol Fleming; Potter, Wilson, and Co.; Mathew Buchanan and Co.; J. Innes Wright and Co.; W. Glen Walker and Co.; and the Pastoral Association. These firms were indebted in several different ways. Cash credits, overdrawn in opposite, foreign and colonial credits and discounts. In 1873 the amount to the whole customers of the bank, excluding foreign and colonial credits, was £4,402,659. In 1874 the total lent by the bank was £4,723,628, of which £2,125,244 was lent to the firms named and the directors, leaving to the other customers £2,598,384, or little more than a half. In 1875 the total lent was £4,649,526, of which the firms got £2,414,335, leaving for the ordinary customers £2,235,191, or less than a half. In 1876 the total lent was £5,507,827. Of that the firms and directors got £3,044,406, and the public £2,463,000. In 1877 the total amount lent was £5,436,835, of which the firms and directors got £2,965,424 and the ordinary customers £2,471,411. In 1878 the sum lent was £5,639,202, of which the firms and directors got £3,337,636, or about three-fifths of the whole, leaving for the ordinary customers £2,261,000. In 1873, under the head of foreign and colonial credits, there were advances of £2,132,453, of which £2 111,697 was given to the eight firms already mentioned, and, omitting intermediate years, in 1878 the total borrowed was £2,881,252, of which the eight firms got £2,838,839. Adding those returns to the accounts got by the same eight firms under the other head of cash advances, the advances to these firms were in 1878 upwards of six millions. He prepared returns referring to the above firms of applications for loans for which security was mentioned in the minute loans, also for which no security was mentioned, and for loans for which no application appeared. This showed in 1876, under the first head, £1,358,431; second head, £359,300; third head, £534,140; 1877—first head, £493,936; second head, £323,000; third head, £772,210. 1878—first head, £1,808,910; second head, £156,000; third head, £883,978.

Cross-examined by Mr. Balfour, the witness said his evidence was given entirely as that of an accountant, who, at the request of the Crown, made an examination of the books and documents of the bank and produced results entirely from these. If what the directors had before them was the balance ledger and they only heard what was read off, they would not know about the £973,000. In the scroll abstract of 1877 there was a great deal of pencil figuring, containing very elaborate calculations. It would require an accountant of some skill to make calculations like these, and the witness had very great difficulty in tracing what they meant.

Mr. Balfour.—The man who had been figuring with the pencil must have been an accountant of considerable skill?—I know who the accountant was and would not commit myself on the matter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Asher, the witness said that what he had to complain of was that the balance-book did not show the balance of the deposit account. It ought to show the liabilities on the one side and the assets on the other.

The Court adjourned at ten minutes past 6 o'clock.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

EDINBURGH, JAN. 31.

THE trial of the directors of the City of Glasgow Bank was resumed to-day. There was much excitement both outside and inside the court-room. The prisoners looked very anxious when they were brought in.

The Lord Justice Clerk proceeded at once to sum up the case to the jury. At the outset he said the time occupied by the trial was unexampled in the annals of the court, and the occasion was unprecedented in the history of the country. The nation was suffering from a great failure, by which hundreds of families had been ruined, and it was but right that inquiry should be made into the circumstances, and a verdict given by the jury which would no doubt command respect. He then referred to the general issues before the jury and asked them to weigh the case in the scales of even-handed justice, discarding every other consideration. Coming to the indictment he said he never on the bench passed a judgment on the conduct of the public prosecutor in withdrawing charges. The court had not the information that the Lord Advocate had on which to form an opinion. The public prosecutor dealt with the charges under a sense of public responsibility, and was quite able to form an opinion and maintain it. Therefore he said nothing about the charges of theft and embezzlement except that they were not now before the jury. There were three questions as to the remaining charges—first, whether the balance sheets were false; second, whether the prisoners, or any of them, were in the knowledge that they were false; and third, whether what they did with the balance sheets, namely, the circulation and publication of the reports and balance sheets, was with the intention to deceive the shareholders. Under these three heads he made some general remarks as to the qualifications and position owing to which gentlemen were appointed directors of a joint stock bank, and as to the duties that devolved on them. There might be nothing abnormal in granting to men who counted their profits by hundreds of thousands facilities in proportion with those given to men who counted only by thousands, but in the magnitude of the transactions came an element of danger in a time of war, or famine or distress. The question might arise whether the bank was to bring down the debtor, or to carry him on in the belief that the vessel would get into calmer water and a smoother sea. They all knew that that question came up too often in commercial enterprise. In that, as in every case, honesty was the best policy, and neither the interests of the shareholders nor the chance of recovering the debt, nor any of those considerations which, when one was in the middle of them seemed almost overwhelming, could justify or palliate the deliberate statement of what was known to be false. He did not see what course should have been followed, but no circumstances or temptation would palliate the offence with which they were charged, if the result were that they were found guilty of it. But it was not enough to say that they were bound to know what was in the balance sheets, but it must be shown that they did, in point of fact, know, before the jury could convict. They must find, not that it was the directors' duty to know that the balance-sheets were false, and that they neglected their duty, not that they had the means of obtaining information and failed to use it, but that, as matters of fact, when the balance-sheets were issued they knew the statements in them were false. He said that because some phraseology had been used during the trial that seemed to indicate that constructive knowledge was all that was required. Constructive knowledge might be sufficient if they were dealing with an action for civil debt; for there a man was held to know what he was bound to know, but that was not the case when a man was charged with a crime. When a man was charged with personal dishonesty the public prosecutor must affirm that. Before the jury could convict they must therefore know that when the directors issued the balance-sheets they knew them to be false. They must also be satisfied that they were issued with the intention to deceive shareholders; for it would be of no moment that the statements were untrue unless they were prepared for a fraudulent, dishonest purpose. If they believed the balance-sheets were intended to induce the shareholders to believe that the bank was in a more prosperous condition than it was, that was precisely what was charged in the indictment. His lordship then proceeded to refer to the item of £973,000, as to which the balance-sheet of 1876 was discomfortable with the books. It was made to represent Government securities and investments, while in reality it ought to have appeared in the credit accounts. The question as to this item was one of great moment to their inquiry. The effect of the alteration was simply to represent the transactions of the bank to be just a million less than they were. There was not a trace or vestige in the books, and they had no evidence of any one who looked into the books, to show otherwise than that this sum, whoever was responsible for it, was in truth an interpolation without any substance on which to rest. Nobody could account for it, and from that the jury must draw their own inference. It was too true that, under Alex. Stronach's own hand, they had letters expressive of his solicitude about the advances, regarding which it was evident from his letters he had not taken the instructions of the directors. They would consider, then, whether the deduction of £973,000 was a proper deduction. The next item to disconform with the books was the item of £751,000, taken out of the amount of credit advances inserted in the balance-sheet among Government and other securities, the meaning of which for the prosecution was that it was taken out from among the securities given in by debtors, and was represented as being invested in Government stock. The fact that these entries differed from the books was, to his lordship's mind, an important element of the case, and he thought they might dismiss the controversy about figures. The figures were there, and the jury could take them up themselves, and say whether they could, on the evidence, say that it had been demonstrated to their satisfaction, first, that this alteration was a false operation, and secondly, whether they thought that was made during three years with the fraudulent intention of being copied by the accountant into the balance-sheet and issued by the directors. It further seemed to him that it would lighten the labours of the jury, and relieve them of obscurity, to keep in view this part of the case. If they found on the first head that the abstract balance-sheet was falsified to the extent of 1¾ millions, it did not seem to him that they need engage in Book-keeping controversies, or pay great regard to the other lesser items. His lordship next proceeded to consider the proof of knowledge of the several accused, as to those items, and in doing so said much of that depended on the credibility of Mr. Morrison, the accountant. It struck him as a painful incident in a painful proceeding that of the officials of this bank Mr. Loreschs was the only one who did not come there to admit that he had committed a fraud. Of Mr. Loreschs's evidence he was bound to say that it was given with great candour and sincerity, and was in every way worthy of belief. Mr. Miller's evidence too was in the highest degree clear. There had been a deal of confusion in Morrison's statements, but he must leave it to the jury to decide whether or not he was a reliable witness. He did not think the evidence he had given had brought out that the directors knew that the entry of £937,000 was fictitious, or that the entry of £751,000 was incorrect. Mr. Morrison, in fact, said he did not read these sums over to the directors, and therefore the directors could not check them with the balance-sheets. It might be that the jury would hold that the man professionally in charge of the information withheld it from the directors.

(To be continued.)

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 1000 copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE
ORIENTALIST'S MULTUM IN PARVO
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TO THE
HINDUSTANI, ARABIC, TURKISH, PERSIAN, AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

PART I.—ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.
PART II.—VOCABULARY AND PHRASES.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, and at the Booksellers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale, at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

3 cases colored prints.
18 bales grey dhooties 5-10 yds.

On account of the underwriters.

6 cases Turkey red jaconets, sea water damaged.
3 bales Turkey red twist, No. 40, sea water damaged.
2 cases Turkey red twist, No. 40, sea water damaged.

On account of the concerned.

60 dozens claret in quarts and pints.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters—

E A, 79 bags damaged Mauritius sugar, ex s.s. "Marina."

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1879.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of varieties of goods such as glass and plated ware, lamps, perfumery, oilmanstores, and shop furniture, &c., &c., at Green Chauki, Fort.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY 24th and TUESDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., at the abovementioned place, the surplus and miscellaneous stock, belonging to Messrs. Bolton and Co., changing their shop.

Comprising of rich and best pattern glass and crockery ware, best electroplated ware, fancy leather articles, toys, &c., &c.

A collection of rich crockery ware, such as a pink and gold border dinner and breakfast services, cups saucers, tea pots, &c., &c.

A large and splendid collection of best electro plated ware, such as tea and coffee services for families &c., &c., children beer cups pickle frames of 2, and 3, glasses, liquor frames 12, 18, and 28, duches trays, butter coolers, marmalade jars, soda frames, breakfast, cruet, biscuit boxes, mufineers and spare cruet bottles, &c., &c.

A collection of most beautiful and knit toilet, and other different varieties of oil cloth carpets of best workmanship, sizes 16, by 18, and 12 by 15, suitable for drawing rooms and other purposes.

Silber Light's and Co.'s and Hinks duplex and round burner Punkha pro ectors, lamps of different designs.

A large collection of provision, wines, spirit, &c., &c.

The property will be on view before the two days of the date of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1879.

NOTICES.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under Section XXX. of the Articles of Association, ALL SHARES upon which the CALL due 3rd February has NOT been PAID, will be FORFEITED on or after 5th March, for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Directors,

ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 18th February 1879.

THE OFFICES of the INSPECTOR GENERAL of REGISTRATION and STAMPS, REGISTRAR of BOMBAY, SUB-REGISTRAR of the FORT and COLABA, REGISTRAR of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, and MARRIAGE REGISTRAR under Acts XV. of 1865, and III. of 1872, will be REMOVED on 1st March 1879, from the present premises in Elphinstone Circle to Rooms Nos. 17 and 18 on the GROUND FLOOR, SOUTH END, of the HIGH COURT BUILDING.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE,
Inspector General of Registration and Stamps.

NOTICE.

SIND, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 30,000 cubic feet of the best MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER. The timber to be sound, square and free from shakes and knots, not less than 16 inches square and from 20 to 28 feet long.

Tenders to state the rate per ton and date of delivery to the Company's accredited Agents in Calcutta, or Kurrachee, also the proportion of timber 26 feet long. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber" and to be addressed to the Agent, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, Lahore, and should reach prior to the 3rd March, 1879, upon which date they will be opened.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,

W. R. BIRNEY,
For Assistant to Agent.

S., P. and D. Railway Agent's Office, 14th January 1879.

THE ARABIAN
HORSE FOOD & RELISH.

"HALAWAT ARABIYA"
IS A PERFFOT HORSE FOOD—GIVES
THE HORSE Robust Health, gives
THE HORSE Increased Vigour, gives
THE HORSE Greater Endurance, gives
THE HORSE Wonderful Appetite, gives
THE HORSE Splendid Coat and Hard Muscle.

Sold in cases, price Rs. 9.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and of THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the continuation of the WINDING-UP of the above-named Company under the supervision of or by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the eleventh day of February, instant, presented to the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY by ARDESSER BYRAMJEE KAPADIA and MERWANJEE FRAMJEE DADY BURJORJEE of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, the Liquidators of the said Company, and by MANOCKLALL DAMODHUR, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, a Creditor of the said Company; and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before one of the Judges of the said Court on MONDAY, the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine; and any Creditor, Shareholder, or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding-up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor, Shareholder, or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 14th day of February 1879.

LYNCH AND TOBIN,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 8.)
INDIA—WEST COAST.
KATTYWAR.

FIXED LIGHT AT GOAPNATH POINT, GULF OF CAMBAY.

INFORMATION has been received from the Executive Engineer, Bhaunagar State, that a light is now exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Goapnath point, at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay.

The light is a fixed white light, elevated 68 feet above high water, and should be visible in clear weather through an arc of of 180°, or between the bearings of S. S. W., through west, to N. N. E., from a distance of 6 miles.

The light-house—a tapering limestone masonry tower, 32 feet high from base to vane—is situated on a hillock 240 yards inshore from Goapnath point.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses, of the 6th order.

Position: Latitude, 21° 11' 35" N.; Longitude, 72° 6' 0" E. (Bearings are Magnetic and from Seaward: Variation 1 Easterly in 1879).

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON, Chief Civil Assistant.
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 3rd February 1879.

This Notice affects the following:—
British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 2736, 826, 748; Sailing Direction "West Coast of Hindostan pilot," page 277; Light List for 1879.
Indian Marine Survey Chart, No. 15; Taylor's Sailing Directions, Vol. 1, page 361; Light List for 1879.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 9.)
THE MARKING OF WRECKS.

THE Corporation of the Trinity House, London, has issued the following notice:—

"It being desirable, when light-vessels or other craft are anchored to mark the position of wrecks, that Mariners should be able to distinguish them, and to learn on which side of them they should go,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That, with those objects, wreck-marking vessels will in future have their top-sides coloured *green*, and will exhibit—

BY DAY—Three balls on a yard 20 feet above the sea; two placed *vertically* on the side on which navigating vessels may safely pass, and one on the other side.

BY NIGHT—Three *white* fixed lights will be shown similarly arranged, but not the ordinary riding light.

Mariners will thus know, on sighting a wreck-marking craft, that she is so employed; and that they should pass on that side of her on which the two balls or two lights are shewn."

The above is published for general information.

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON, Chief Civil Assistant,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 5th February 1879.

FACILITIES GIVEN TO PURCHASERS.

SEWING MACHINES

GIVEN ON HIRE WITH OPTION OF PURCHASE.

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS ACCEPTED.

MACHINES SENT FOR APPROVAL FREE OF CHARGE.

PROSPECTUS AND LESSONS FREE.

ACKNOWLEDGED SUPREMACY OF SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

NOTICES.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

THIS COLLEGE, which contains a Junior, and a Modern, as well as a Classical Department, prepares for the Indian Examination, Civil, Forests, Telegraph, &c.

For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College Oxford.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

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Bombay, 27th September 1878.

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Rev. H. BECCLES, Heene Rectory, Worthing.
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W. P. TRIBE, Esq., J. P., Tudor Cottage, Worthing.

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THEODOR KNAUST,
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CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIONS SENT ON APPLICATION.

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ESTABLISHED 1820.

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PERCUSSION CAPS,
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns:
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
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FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
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Specially Manufactured by
THOMAS WHITE OF ALDERSHOT.

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1 Paarmounth x Sack.	1 Lantern, Complete.
1 Light-grey Blanket.	1 Patent Screw Oil Can.
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In Large Bottles at 4s. 6d. each.

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